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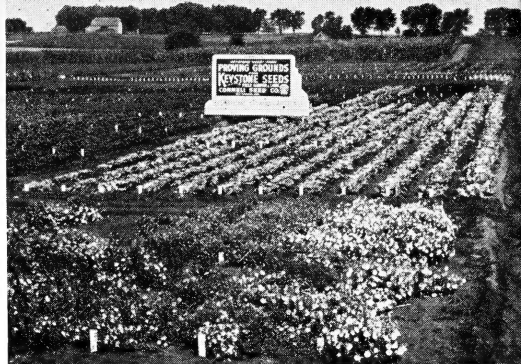
Corneli  
Seeds  
Company  
St. Louis, Mo.

Aug 10 1914  
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF VEGETABLES

CORNELI SEED COMPANY  
BREEDERS AND GROWERS  
SAINT LOUIS 2, MO.





## **F O R E W O R D**

This catalog of vegetable varieties is dedicated to the Market Grower, the Food Processor, the Home Gardener, and the Seed Merchant who serves them. It is offered with the hope that it will help to guide vegetable growers in the selection of varieties that can best fulfill their needs for abundant yields and superior table quality.

Variety descriptions in this book are based on information of many kinds and from many sources, including observation and measurement in our own trials; performance reports from colleges, experiment stations, and commercial trials; and the comments of growers. The latter are especially valuable because they tell us things about regional adaptations and special responses that may not have been apparent in the trials. All descriptions are as fully detailed as space permits and as frankly factual as we could make them.

Varieties have real significance only when the seeds produced and offered for sale are kept pure and true. A team of Corneli plant scientists devoted to this purpose is constantly at work, in the fields, greenhouse, and laboratory. That their job has been well done is shown by the confidence placed in Corneli by the thousands of growers and gardeners who depend on Keystone Seeds year after year to perform to their fullest expectations.

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# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG



**VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS.** In this book we describe the varieties, both new and old, which in our opinion are the most popular and the best types in existence for their specific purposes. We have endeavored to list known synonyms and names of varieties of very great similarity, with the accepted or preferred variety name given first in capital letters.

Descriptions and data are based on trial ground and general observations and opinions, and are believed to be accurate and complete. Varying growing conditions, however, may result in different behavior; and these descriptions are, therefore, offered without obligation on our part or that of our dealers.

**MAIN USES.** Under this heading we have indicated by the symbols listed below, the most important uses of each variety; that is, the purposes for which it is most widely grown. Local uses may differ, or a variety may have secondary uses not indicated.

H . . . Home Garden	F . . . Freezing
M . . . Market	Dr. . . Dry or
S . . . Shipping	Dehydrated
C . . . Canning	

**DAYS TO HARVEST.** The length of time it takes for a crop to mature depends on many variable factors, a few of which are soil fertility, moisture, day length, and average temperatures. Our main purpose in listing "Days" is to provide a basis for comparing one variety with another.

**ALL AMERICA SELECTIONS.** The All America trials perform a valuable and unusual service for the seed trade and the gardening public. In a series of plantings throughout the United States, new varieties of vegetables and flowers are carefully judged in competition with existing varieties and other new introductions. The winners are given one of the following awards: Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal, or Honorable Mention. We have noted each vegetable variety listed in this catalog which has received an award in past years.

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES.** In order to make this as complete a reference book as possible, we have included translations of kind (species). These are listed as follows:

French	ENGLISH	Italian
German		Spanish

**FLOWERS.** In response to many requests for a list of the more commonly used and recommended varieties of flowers and their usage, we have included this information in table form on page 127. The information therein sets forth the annuals, biennials, and perennials, periods of bloom, height of plant for the most popular varieties, and how they may be used.

**WARRANTY.** We warrant to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. We give no other or further warranty, express or implied.



## LIFEGARD PACKAGING

Twenty years ago few people envisioned a low cost, attractive seed package that would provide positive protection against insects, elements, breakage, and premature loss of germination. Such a container is now standard packaging in 1-pound, ½-pound, and ¼-pound sizes for all Keystone small garden seeds. It is the LIFEGARD tin can.

In 1939, research was begun at Cornell to develop a process whereby seeds could be hermetically sealed in cans. We originally felt the need of such a package for shipment of garden seed to and through tropical areas, where seed in ordinary containers sometimes lost germination in just a few weeks.

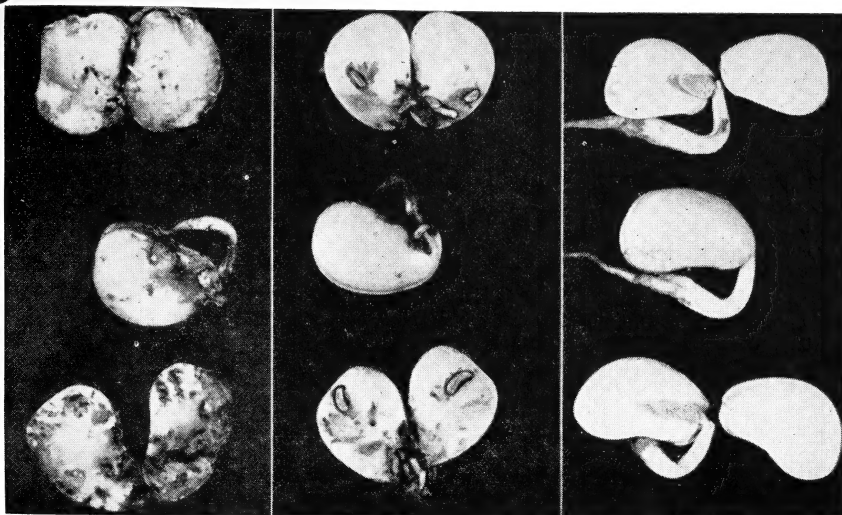
By 1944, the process had been worked out and proven experimentally. Shipments of canned seed began, and the results astounded everyone. Germinations stayed at high level for years, even when the seed was subjected to high temperatures. Since then, the use of Keystone Seeds in LIFEGARD cans has become firmly established in tropical countries throughout the world, as well as in our own Southern and Central states. Many dealers and users of seed now would not think of taking delivery in another type of container.

LIFEGARD is the pioneer process for packing seeds in hermetically sealed cans, and is the only one proven safe and effective by over twenty years of testing and commercial use.

The basis of the process is moisture control. Before being canned, the seed is dried to a certain safe moisture level, the exact percentage of moisture depending on the species. This drying, combined with other precanning operations, makes each LIFEGARD can virtually an insect-free, bone-dry "warehouse". Only extreme heat can cause premature loss of germination in seeds packed by this process.

*Retention of high initial vigor* is an even more important feature of the LIFEGARD process than is long shelf life. The grower who buys the seed knows that its vitality has not been depleted by exposure to excessive moisture, in the atmosphere or in the seed itself.

The large volume of seed now sold in Keystone LIFEGARD cans makes it possible to offer this premium container as standard packaging at no extra cost. Here is an outstanding example of a contribution by Cornell's basic research to the vegetable industry



## SEED TREATMENT

Good seed is just the beginning of a crop. It needs all the help modern plant science can give it to produce the big yields of top quality vegetables that growers want and expect. One of the easiest and most effective forms of crop insurance is treatment of the seed with a protective fungicide, and in some cases an insecticide. The picture above shows (left) lima bean seeds damaged by soil fungi and insects, (center) seeds damaged by soil insects only, and (right) normal, healthy seeds. Injury of the kind shown in the first two pictures sometimes results in death of the seedling, and almost always causes it to be stunted and retarded.

A recent study at our California breeding farm showed that snap bean seedlings which had lost half or more of their cotyledon tissue never did recover, and that they **produced only about one-fourth the yield of fresh pods made by normal sprouts.**

Soil diseases and insects are present almost everywhere and are a crop-damaging factor in most seasons, with the worst damage occurring in soil that is cool and wet. They reduce stands by killing some seedlings, they lower yields by stunting many of the surviving plants, and they cause the crop to reach maturity later and less uniformly.

Fortunately, these pests can be controlled by seed treatment. This control is of such basic importance that it has now been made standard procedure by the leading seed growing companies. Because every pound of KEYSTONE garden seed is treated as it is packed the cost of treat-

ment is very low, and every planter of KEYSTONE seeds is assured of maximum performance.

All good things have minor disadvantages, and with seed treatment the only objection heard is that some of the chemicals used tend to irritate the skin and nasal membranes. This is serious only in cases where the seed is being handled by persons with very sensitive skin or with allergies to the chemicals used. We are continuously studying the available treating preparations and try to use the ones that are the least irritating but still fully effective.

The warning statements used on packages of treated seed may cause some people to wonder if there is real danger in handling the seed. The manufacturers of our standard fungicides, Orthocide (captan) and Arasan (thiram) have conducted extensive tests which indicate that there is no danger in handling seed treated with these materials at recommended rates. Dieldrin, the insecticide normally used on full bags of beans, peas, and corn, is more toxic. But there is still no danger if normal caution is used. Naturally, treated seed should not be used for human or animal food.

Seed treatment is an important development of chemical and horticultural research. It offers to every vegetable grower: **QUICKER EMERGENCE, BETTER STANDS, BIGGER, EARLIER CROPS.** It is now standard at no extra cost on all KEYSTONE garden seeds.

Haricots  
Bohnen

BEANS

Fagioli  
Habichuelas

The appearance of a sample of bean seed is important, since it conveys to the buyer an impression of quality. But appearance is only a small part of the total meaning of good seed. High germination, freedom from disease, purity of stock, and trueness to type are far more significant.

Every crop of snap beans contains at least a trace of off-types—mainly reversions to flat pods and stringy pods, both of which are usually shorter and more fibrous than the true variety. The only suitable way to hold these rogues to a commercially insignificant level is to carry on a continuous program of single plant selection. This must, of course, be supplemented by field roguing to remove volunteer or other off-type plants. Single plant selection work for Keystone bean seed is carried on at our California breeding farm, where visitors are welcome at all times.



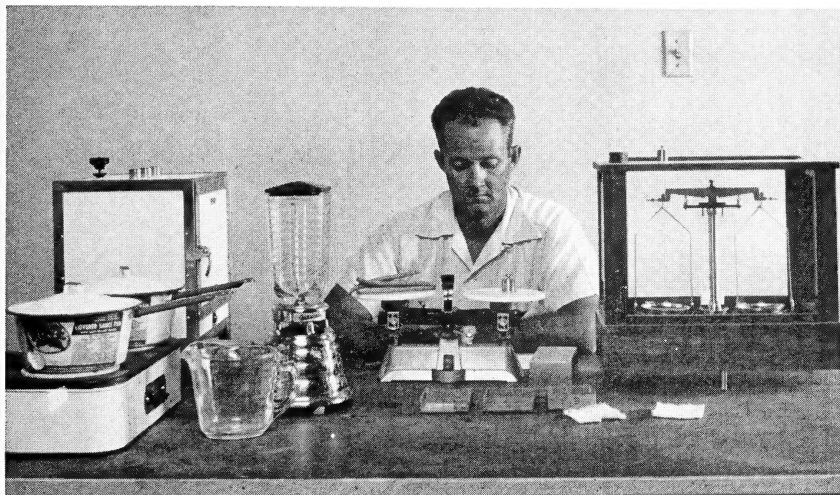
Garth Anhder, director of quality control, making notes on bean single plant selections.

To assure freedom from seed-borne bacterial blight and anthracnose, Keystone bean seed is grown in Idaho's Magic Valley and selected areas of California where these diseases cannot survive.

Germination of bean seed is largely a function of the handling that the seeds receive. Keystone bean seeds are threshed on big, gentle machines, and handled with the greatest care in processing and shipping. Just one example of such care is the lining of every impact point with rubber, to cushion the seeds' fall.

While these things are of greatest importance, appearance is not neglected. Every lot of Keystone bean seed is sawdust-polished, then handpicked to remove split or deformed seeds and foreign matter.

The introduction of new varieties with greatly improved eating quality has aroused new interest in the fiber content of snap beans. In order to study this characteristic accurately, our research staff in California has begun making regular tests of fiber content by an objective method developed by Dr. Kramer of the University of Maryland. In this method, the fiber is actually extracted from cooked samples of edible bean pods by sieving the puree through a 30-mesh screen. The results of these studies will not be published until several years' tests have been completed and the results can be thoroughly studied, but in the meantime we are including in the following descriptions approximate levels of fiber content as shown by our tests.



A Cornell plant scientist weighing freshly harvested bean pods for fiber testing.

## BUSH GREEN POD

*Phaseolus vulgaris*

52 MS

BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS

Asgrow Black Valentine

One of the favorite beans for fresh market because of its attractive pods, which stay crisp and fresh-looking during shipment to distant markets. The Keystone strain has been specially bred to retain its slender shape.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall, vigorous, erect, with distinct dark green leaves. Somewhat tolerant of common bean mosaic. Blossoms are rose purple.

**PODS**—6½ to 7 inches long, slender, thick-oval, almost straight. High fiber content. Stringless, velvety, medium dark green color.

**SEED**—Long oval, slightly flattened, jet black. 1,200 per pound.

**BOUNTIFUL**

MSC 48

The earliest maturing of the commonly used snap bean varieties. Most popular flat podded bush bean.

**PLANT**—14 to 18 inches tall, vigorous, and a good producer. Leaves are light green, rather coarse in appearance.

**PODS**—6½ to 7 inches long, about ½ inch broad, and thick-flat. Light green color. Stringless, but becomes quite fibrous at full size.

**SEED**—Straw yellow with dark brown eye ring. 1,040 per pound.

**IDAHO BOUNTIFUL**

MSC 50

An introduction of the University of Idaho. Developed out of crosses involving Red Valentine, Corbett Refugee, Burtner Blight Proof, and Bountiful. Similar to Bountiful but a little later and more vigorous and productive. Resistant to common bean mosaic and curly top virus. Also shows resistance to variant of common bean mosaic (bean virus 1A).

**PLANT**—18 inches tall, very vigorous, with dark green leaves.

**PODS**—7 inches long, broad, and thick flat. Medium green, fleshy, stringless. Fibrous, but not as much so as regular Bountiful.

**SEED**—Medium buff (darker than regular Bountiful) with darker eye ring. 1,150 per pound.

**BURPEE STRINGLESS IMPROVED**

H 50

**Landreth Stringless**  
**Stringless Greenpod**

An old standard variety, still widely grown in home gardens. Not suitable for canning or freezing as fiber and seed develop early. Highly susceptible to common bean mosaic.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall, medium green. Vigorous and productive, except where common bean mosaic is a limiting factor.

**PODS**—5½ to 6 inches long, medium green, rather rough, and slightly curved. Cross section is heart shaped, about as wide as deep. Stringless, and of acceptable quality when young, but becomes highly fibrous at normal picking stage.

**SEED**—Coffee brown with black eye ring. 1,180 per pound.

## 58 H

## COMMODORE IMPROVED

## Bush Kentucky Wonder

A Corneli introduction distinguished by the unique "beany" flavor and exceptionally fine texture of its pod. Well suited for home gardens because it produces over a long period. *All America Selections Honorable Mention 1945.*

**PLANT**—15 to 17 inches tall, medium dark green, rather open but upright growth.

**PODS**—7½ to 8 inches long, slightly curved, round, and stringless. Color is very dark green, and flesh is crisp and tender. Almost completely fiberless at all stages.

**SEED**—Reddish purple, very long, round. 1,184 per pound.

## 50 HMSC

Introduced in 1949 by the USDA Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory. Selected out of crosses involving Commodore, Streamliner, and US No. 5 Refugee. A very heavy yielder, easy to pick, and quite tolerant of hot weather. Resistant to common bean mosaic and powdery mildew. Widely adapted.

**PLANT**—12 to 18 inches tall, vigorous, produces a large early crop.

**PODS**—Slender, oval to nearly round, somewhat curved. 7 inches long, medium green, stringless. Excellent table quality if picked quite young, but high in fiber at more advanced stages of maturity.

**SEED**—Buff with brown mottling. Long round-oval. 1,100 per pound.

## CONTENDER





## CORNELI 14

HMSCF 56



A development of the Corneli breeding and research department. Distinguished by its heavy production, concentrated set, and long, smooth, slender pods of very high quality. White seeded, and well adapted to mechanical harvesting. Resistant to common bean mosaic.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall. Grows vigorously after the seedling has become well established. Well rooted, with a strong central stem and orderly branching. Pods are carried high on the plant.

**PODS**—About 6 inches long, round, and straight. Very smooth even at advanced stages of maturity, because seed develops quite slowly. Medium dark green color, stringless, crisp, and meaty. Fiber content is very low. Processors report low snipper loss because the pods are very cylindrical and well filled at both ends.

**SEED**—White, round, and slim. 1,400 per pound.



## # 50 MSF

## EXTENDER

Introduced in 1958 by the USDA Southeastern Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory. Developed from a series of crosses and backcrosses involving Brittle Wax, Worlds Fair, Unrivalled Wax, Mosaic Resistant Refugee, Commodore, Refugee US No. 5, Black Valentine, Tendergreen, and Logan, as well as various USDA breeding lines. Tested under the number B2567-1. Sets its pods very early and quite concentrated, making two or three large pickings. An excellent shipper, as it wilts much more slowly than any other commercial variety tested.

Resistant to common bean mosaic, pod mottle virus, and New York 15 virus. Resistant to many races of rust, but has not been tested against all known races. Tolerant to powdery mildew.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall, vigorous, with dark green leaves.

**PODS**—5 to 6 inches long, straight, and smooth. Almost fully round. Very dark green color is retained well after blanching. Stringless. Fiberless when young, but high in fiber at more advanced stages of maturity.

**SEED**—Black. 1,200 per pound.



**MOUNTAINEER (Half Runner)****H 56**

A joint development of the University of West Virginia and Corneli Seed Company. The product of an heirloom project in which the University collected samples of over 100 strains of White Half Runner type beans that had been propagated by gardeners in the state, some of them for several generations. The strain selected as the best in trials was sent to Corneli's Idaho breeding farm, where single plant selections were made to fix the type. The White Half Runner class is favored by many gardeners for its excellent flavor when cooked with a little pork. Mountaineer is outstanding for earliness, productiveness, and complete absence of fiber in all edible stages. Resistant to common bean mosaic.

**PLANT**—Vigorous and leafy, with medium long runners.

**PODS**—About 4 inches long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide. Oval to almost round in cross-section. Medium light green. Stringy, but fiberless at all edible stages.

**SEED**—White, oblong with round to oval cross-section. 1,400 per pound.

**OLD DUTCH RUNNER (Epting)****H 60**

A distinctive strain of the White Half Runner type, brought over from Europe in the eighteenth century, and cared for by the family of Mr. J. H. Epting of Leesville, South Carolina. Its pods stay in the edible stage longer than those of most other strains of White Half Runner, and it is somewhat more tolerant of common bean mosaic. Characters similar to regular White Half Runner except that its runners are a little longer.

52 MS

## RESISTANT ASGROW VALENTINE

Similar in all respects to Black Valentine Stringless except that leaves are slightly smaller and this variety is resistant to common bean mosaic and tolerant to powdery mildew.



Bean, Seminole

**SEMINOLE****HMSCF 55**

Developed at Florida's Everglades Experiment Station under the supervision of Emil Wolf. With favorable weather and soil conditions, Seminole makes high yields of very attractive pods which have a distinct "beany" flavor. Especially well suited for processing because of its concentrated set, high mechanical picker efficiency, low snipper loss, and canned or frozen quality approaching that of Blue Lake. Resistant to some races rust, downy mildew, and common bean mosaic.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall with a strong central stem. Branched in an orderly fashion. Pods carried well off the ground and evenly distributed over the plant.

**PODS**—6 inches long, very straight and smooth, well filled at both ends. Seed develops slowly. Stringless, crisp and meaty. Fiberless when young, but high in fiber at advanced stages of maturity.

**SEED**—Purplish brown mottled. 1,250 per pound.

**SLENDERGREEN****C 53**

Tendergreen type, but pods remain very slender even past prime edible maturity. Yields are generally satisfactory but not high.

**PLANT**—14 to 16 inches tall, upright.

**PODS**—5½ inches long, round, straight, and very slender. Medium light green color. Tends to become rough and fibrous rather early. Stringless.

**SEED**—Purple flecked with buff. 1,400 per pound.

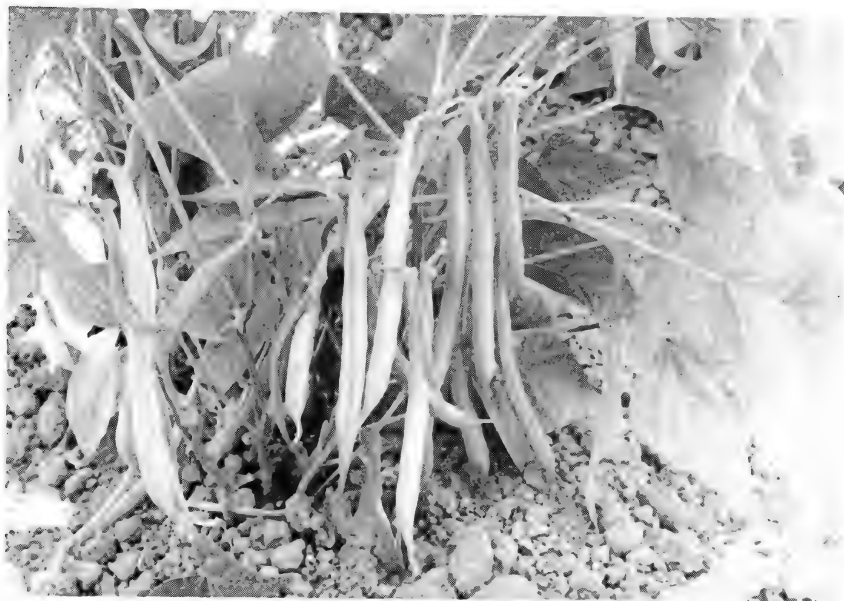
**SPARTAN HALF RUNNER****H 53****Striped Half Runner**

Grown in some sections of the South, often planted with corn. Resistant to nematodes.

**PLANT**—Vigorous half runner type.

**PODS**—4½ to 5 inches long, ¾ inch wide, oval, slender, light green, stringy when mature; usable as snap beans in early stage, shell beans at later stage.

**SEED**—Tan colored with darker brown stripes. 1,400 per pound.



Bean, Slendergreen



Bean, Spartan Half Runner

**TAYLOR HORTICULTURAL**  
**Dwarf Horticultural**



A long, stringy-podded strain of cranberry-type bean used principally for green shelled beans which are ready in 62 to 65 days. The string is desirable because it makes shelling easier.

**PLANT**—Medium height and vigorous.

**PODS**—5½ to 6 inches long, semi-round. Stringy and fibrous at all stages. Light green in snap stage, turning white with splashes of crimson.

**SEED**—Buff with irregular spots of maroon, and a brown eye ring. 1,090 per pound.

## 55 HMCf

## TENDERCROP



Introduced in 1958 by the USDA Plant Industry Station. Parentage is Topcrop by Tenderpod. Outstanding for its tall, vigorous plants, concentrated set, high yields, and very attractive pods of excellent quality. Shows practical immunity to common bean mosaic, New York 15 virus, and pod mottle virus.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall, extremely vigorous in all stages. Heavy concentration of pod set on the outside and upper part of the plant makes it well adapted to mechanical picking.

**PODS**—5½ to 6 inches long, round to slightly creaseback. Very straight, slender, and smooth even in older stages. Seed develops slowly. Dark green, stringless, very low in fiber.

**SEED**—Purple mottled. 1,500 per pound.

**TENDERGREEN IMPROVED****HMSCF 53**

A refinement of the original Tendergreen, with longer, smoother pods. Vigorous and dependable, able to withstand adverse growing conditions. Resistant to common bean mosaic.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall, erect, sturdy, with strong central stem and orderly branching. Carries pods high and well distributed. Adapted to mechanical picking.

**PODS**— $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches long, round-oval, almost straight. Stringless, and very low in fiber at all edible stages. Medium green color. Seed develops rather fast, causing roughness at more advanced stages.

**SEED**—Brownish purple on fawn field. 1,150 per pound.

**TENDERLONG 15****MSCF 53**

Very similar to Tendergreen Improved in appearance, but said to have more resistance to common bean mosaic and New York 15 virus. May be tolerant to a form of powdery mildew. A reliable producer but on rare occasions seems especially attractive to leafhoppers which inflict severe damage. Fiber content of pods is much higher than Tendergreen Improved.

**PLANT**—17 inches tall, sturdy and vigorous.

**PODS**— $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches long, round, and nearly straight. Medium green color, stringless, but high in fiber.

**SEED**—Dull dark purple on buff field. 1,200 per pound



49 HM

## TENNESSEE GREEN POD



Popular in the South because of its extreme earliness and fine flavor.

**PLANT**—14 to 16 inches tall, spreading, and sturdy. Very dark green with abundance of white bloom.

**PODS**—6 to 8 inches long, exceptionally broad and flat with prominent seeds. Stringy and fibrous. Medium dark green. Unusually good flavor, but must be picked young.

**SEED**—Yellowish brown with obscure brown eye ring. 1,230 per pound.

50 HMCF

## TOPCROP

An extremely high yielding variety developed from a cross of Full Measure and Refugee U. S. No. 5 by Dr. W. J. Zaumeyer of the USDA. Highly resistant to the virus diseases "greasy pod" and common bean mosaic. Widely adapted, very hardy, and a dependable cropper. *All America Selections Gold Medal 1950.*

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall, vigorous, and intricately branched. Pods are concentrated low in the center of the plant, and some touch the ground. Concentrated set, but not well adapted to mechanical picking.

**PODS**—6 inches long and  $\frac{7}{8}$  wide, shape round to creaseback. A little larger and slightly rougher than Tendergreen. Medium green in color, stringless, and practically fiberless at all edible stages.

**SEED**—Tan mottling over brown background. 1,200 per pound.

**WADE****HMSF****56**

An introduction of the USDA Southeastern Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina. Distinguished by the unusually dark emerald green color of its pods. An excellent yielder over several pickings, but not suited for mechanical harvesting. Resistant to common bean mosaic and some races of rust.

**PLANT**—17 to 18 inches tall, erect, and vigorous. Dark green foliage. Pods are carried adequately high off the ground, but mature over a fairly long season so that the variety is not adapted to mechanical harvest.

**PODS**—6 inches long, round, smooth, and straight, with distinctive dark green color. Stringless. Fiber content medium high.

**SEED**—Medium to dark reddish brown. 1,250 per pound.

**WHITE HALF RUNNER****H****60**

A popular variety in the mountain areas of the Mid-South and Southeast. Said to be the only bean of its type whose young pods, when cooked with a little bacon fat, will absorb the bacon flavor. Later set is sometimes matured and harvested for dry beans. The Keystone strain is resistant to common bean mosaic, but many other strains in commerce are not.

**PLANT**—Bushy and vigorous, with medium long runners.

**PODS**—About 4 inches long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide, full oval shape. Medium light green. Stringy but practically fiberless at all stages.

**SEED**—White, oblong with round cross-section. 1,400 per pound.

**BUSH WAX POD***Phaseolus vulgaris***54 HCF****BRITTLE WAX**  
**Round Pod Kidney Wax**

A popular old variety still widely used in home gardens and to some extent for canning and freezing. Quality of the pods is very good.

**PLANT**—14 to 16 inches tall, erect, compact. Medium green in color, and very prolific under good growing conditions.

**PODS**—6 inches long, round, slightly curved. Stringless and fiberless, tender, fleshy. Light yellow in color.

**SEED**—White with dark brown to black irregular eye ring. 1,400 per pound.

**50 HMS****CHEROKEE WAX**

Developed from a selection out of Black Valentine Stringless by Dr. W. C. Barnes of the Clemson College Truck Experiment Station. It is regarded as a Valentine Wax and is probably the most prolific of the wax podded varieties.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall, erect, and vigorous.

**PODS**—6½ inches long, oval, almost straight, very uniform and attractive. Stringless, but develops medium high fiber.

**SEED**—Black, long, slightly oval shape. 1,530 per pound.

**GOLDEN WAX TOP NOTCH****HM 50****Golden Wax Improved**

Replaces Improved Golden Wax. Superior to the old type of Golden Wax in productivity, hardness, and length of pods. Popular home garden variety.

**PLANT**—12 to 14 inches tall, erect, compact, and sturdy. Vigorous and with medium green foliage.

**PODS**—4½ to 5½ inches long, thick flat, straight. Glossy golden yellow color. Tends to become rough and to show constrictions around seeds, which develop rapidly. Stringless and low in fiber.

**SEED**—White with irregular brown eye ring. 1,520 per pound.

**KINGHORN WAX****HCF 54**

Similar to Brittle Wax but better liked by food processors because of its dependability, productivity, and its pure white seed color.

**PLANT**—Large and bushy, with large leaves. Erect. Medium dark color. Exceptionally hardy and productive.

**PODS**—6 inches long, round, slender, and slightly curved. Pale yellow color. Stringless and practically fiberless.

**SEED**—White, long, and round. 1,400 per pound.

**54 HM****PENCIL POD BLACK WAX**

An old standard variety for home gardens. Dependable cropper.

**PLANT**—16 to 18 inches tall, erect, and stocky. Dull dark green foliage. Vigorous. Matures pods over a long period of time.

**PODS**—5 to 6 inches long, round, almost straight. Stringless and low in fiber. Clear golden yellow color.

**SEED**—Black, oblong. 1,360 per pound.

**FIELD BEANS***Phaseolus vulgaris*

Field beans are grown for the dry edible seeds, which are used in preparing baked beans, chili con carne, and similar dishes. None of the varieties listed here has edible pods, although several of the snap bean varieties listed elsewhere in this catalog have seeds of suitable color for use as dried beans. Where this is the case, the alternate use of dry shelled beans is mentioned in the variety description. All of the following varieties require about 90 to 100 days to mature dry beans.

VARIETY	SEED COLOR	SEED SHAPE	SEED SIZE
Dark Red Kidney	Dark Red	Kidney	Large
Great Northern <sup>1</sup>	White	Oval	Large
Michelite <sup>1 2</sup>	White	Oval	Small
(White Navy)			
Pinto	Brown splashed on buff	Oval	Medium

<sup>1</sup> Resistant to common bean mosaic; <sup>2</sup> bacterial blight resistant.

**POLE, GREEN AND WAX POD***Phaseolus vulgaris***68 H****ALABAMA NO. 1**

A nematode resistant variety developed for Southern areas by the Alabama Experiment Station. A creaseback type.

**PLANT**—Hardy and productive. Distinguished by its purple tinged stems.

**PODS**—6½ inches long, round, slender, and almost straight. Green splashed with purple which disappears on cooking.

**SEED**—Black. 2,140 per pound.

**69 HM****BLUE RIBBON****Early Genuine Cornfield**

A creaseback type, earlier than Striped Creaseback. A good yielder and tender when young.

**PLANT**—4½ to 5 feet tall, a good climber. Similar to Striped Creaseback but does not have purple pigment on its runners. Blossom color is faint purple—almost white.

**PODS**—4½ inches long, almost round. Light green in color. Fleishy and stringless when young, but stringy at more advanced maturity.

**SEED**—Brown stripes over a mottled buff field. Plump, oval, and slightly truncate in shape. 1,450 per pound.

**BLUE LAKE STRINGLESS**  
**White Creaseback Improved**

HCF 65

The stringless successor to the old Blue Lake. When properly grown, this variety is unsurpassed for eating quality. Its crisp, tender pods have a highly desirable delicate pole bean flavor. Should have plenty of moisture and moderate temperatures for best performance. Tolerant of common bean mosaic and some races of rust. The Keystone strain received a **HIGHLY COMMENDED** award in 1957 in the Royal Horticultural Society trials at Wisley, England.

**PLANT**—About 6 feet tall, with dark green, rough leaves. Foliage is medium sparse, especially at the base, an important point in controlling sclerotinia.

**PODS**— $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, round, straight, and smooth. Stringless, fiberless, with exceptionally fine texture. Appealing flavor. Bright, deep green color.

**SEED**—White. 1,820 per pound.



A corner of our pole bean nursery.

90 H

**GENUINE CORNFIELD**  
**Striped Creaseback Improved**

An old standard variety grown mainly in the South, usually planted in cornfields. A heavy yielder but very late.

**PLANT**—5 feet tall, very good climber.

**PODS**—5 inches long, flat oval becoming more round with advanced maturity. Stringy, but used for snap beans in early stage. Color medium light green changing to purplish brown when old.

**SEED**—Tan with darker brown stripes. 1,500 per pound.

65 HM

**KENTUCKY WONDER**  
**Old Homestead**

The best known and most widely used pole bean. Noted for its fine flavor. Satisfactory for home freezing when harvested young. We grow the original strain and not the rust resistant strain, which is later, less vigorous, and less productive. Also, Kentucky Wonder Rust Resistant has shorter pods.

**PLANT**—5 to 6 feet tall, good climber. Dark green foliage. Widely adapted.

**PODS**—7½ to 9 inches long, medium dark green, uneven and slightly twisted. Thick oval shape. Slightly stringy, but tender and brittle when young. Excellent flavor.

**SEED**—Grayish brown to brown. 1,250 per pound.

67 H

**KENTUCKY WONDER WAX**

The only remaining wax podded pole bean of importance. A good producer. Also used for green shell beans.

**PLANT**—4 to 5 feet tall, dark green, quite productive.

**PODS**—7 to 7½ inches long, thick flat to oval in cross-section, and quite broad. Light golden yellow. Tender and fleshy, almost stringless.

**SEED**—Chocolate brown, flat oval in shape. Inclined to wrinkle. 1,450 per pound.

66 HMS

**McCASLAN**

A fine variety formerly used mainly in home gardens, but gaining popularity fast among market growers and shippers in certain parts of the South.

**PLANT**—5 to 5½ feet tall, a good climber. Medium dark green, vigorous, and prolific.

**PODS**—7 to 8 inches long, medium green, fairly smooth, thick flat cross-section. ¾ to ½ inch wide. Slightly stringy and has some fiber, but very good quality in younger stages.

**SEED**—White, flat. 1,230 per pound.

**SCARLET RUNNER****H 90*****Phaseolus coccineus***

A short podded strain of this distinct species, used in cool season climates for snap and especially green shelled beans. Frequently planted as an ornamental vine because of its profusion of brilliant red flowers. Blooms early and holds over a very long period.

**PLANT**—10 to 12 feet tall, a very good climber. Flowers are scarlet and very attractive.

**PODS**—6 inches long, dark green, flat oval, fleshy.

**SEED**—Dark purple mottled with reddish buff. Oval shape. 430 per pound.

**WHITE CREASEBACK IMPROVED**

See Blue Lake Stringless.

**WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER 191****HMS 64****U.S. No. 4**

Mr. M. G. Knight, of Dover, Florida, proudly showing some of his 191 pole beans grown from Keystone seed.

Widely grown in shipping sections, especially California, Florida, and Georgia. Resistant to some races of rust but not to many of the currently common races.

**PLANT**—6 feet tall, vigorous and productive, with broad dark green leaves.

**PODS**—8 to 9 inches long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, very dark green. Oval shape. Tender and stringless at market stage. Smoother than regular Kentucky Wonder.

**SEED**—White, flat. 1,200 per pound.



**BUSH LIMA***Phaseolus lunatus*

65 HMCF

ALLGREEN

Thorogreen  
Cangreen  
Clark's Bush

Our own green seeded Henderson type distinguished by its exceptionally uniform and pleasing color, which is maintained by meticulous selection. A fine quality bean for canning or quick freezing in the green shell stage. Becoming very popular in the South as a home garden and fresh market lima bean.

**PLANT**—16 inches tall, bushy, compact. Vigorous and productive.

**PODS**—3 to 3¼ inches long, dark green, broad, flat, slightly curved, and containing 3 to 4 seeds.

**SEED**—Green (both cotyledon and seed coat), flat, excellent flavor. 1,100 per pound.

75 HM

**BURPEE IMPROVED BUSH**

An improvement over the original Burpee Bush Lima. Slightly earlier and has thicker seeds, which have a more greenish tinge.

**PLANT**—16 to 22 inches tall, very productive, dark glossy green foliage.

**PODS**—4½ to 5 inches long, broad-flat. 4 large thick seeds per pod.

**SEED**—Greenish white. 530 per pound.

**BUTTERGREEN****HMCF 70**

A new variety developed by the Corneli Research Department by selection out of a cross between Allgreen and Dixie Butterpea White. Has the plump seeds and heat tolerance of Dixie Butterpea, with Allgreen's rich green seed coat and cotyledon color. Very promising both for fresh use in the South and for commercial processing everywhere.

**DIXIE BUTTERPEA, WHITE****HM 75**

A relatively new variety which is particularly adapted for Southern conditions. Will set and bear heavily even in hot weather.

**PLANT**—16 to 22 inches tall, vigorous, sturdy, rich dark green bush, extremely prolific.

**PODS**—3½ to 4 inches long, well filled, slightly curved, broad, oval, usually 3 to 4 green tinted beans per pod.

**SEED**—White, plump, small, almost round. 1,900 per pound.

**FORDHOOK 242****HMSCF 75**

Drs. Magruder and Wester, USDA, developed this potato type lima bean for its productivity under adverse conditions. It is of excellent Fordhook quality and now widely used for market, canning and quick freezing. Pods do not retain their fresh green color on the market quite as well as regular Fordhook. *All America Selections Bronze Medal 1945.*

**PLANT**—16 to 20 inches tall, somewhat spreading in growth.

**PODS**—3½ to 4 inches long, slightly curved, plump. Almost as broad and thick walled as Fordhook Bush. 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

**SEED**—White tinged with green. Plump oval, a little smaller than Fordhook. 420 per pound.

**72 HMSCF****FORDHOOK CONCENTRATED**

A distinct variety of Fordhook type primarily used for processing and usually grown under moderate temperatures. It is very productive and has concentrated set—considered superior to regular Fordhook in this respect. Pods are slightly longer and wider than Fordhook 242 and do not set quite as well under very hot, dry conditions. Otherwise similar to Fordhook 242.

**65 HM****HENDERSON BUSH**

The most popular baby lima bean for home and market garden use. Formerly a major canning and freezing variety, but now used less extensively for those purposes. Our improved strain is noted for its earliness and uniformity in maturing green shell beans.

**PLANT**—16 inches tall, erect, very uniform.

**PODS**—3 to 3¼ inches long, slightly curved, broad, flat. Dark green. 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

**SEED**—Entirely creamy white. Small, flat. Fine for dry shelled beans. 1,200 per pound.

**68 H****JACKSON WONDER**

Calico

A popular bean in the South. Noted for its extreme hardiness and productivity under a wide range of conditions.

**PLANT**—16 to 20 inches tall, spreading. Glossy dark green foliage.

**PODS**—3 to 3½ inches long, somewhat curved, broad, flat. Dark green. 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

**SEED**—Buff background splashed with purplish black. Flat. 1,050 per pound.

**75 H****SPECKLED BUTTERPEA**

Similar to Dixie Butterpea, White, except for seed color and even greater hardiness and productivity under hot, dry conditions.

**PLANT**—18 inches tall, bushy. Medium dark green. Very prolific.

**PODS**—3 inches long, ½ inch wide. Dark green. Thick, and slightly curved.

**SEED**—Bright red speckled with dark carmine. Almost round. 1,808 per pound.

**65 HCF****THAXTER**

An introduction of the USDA Plant Industry Station at Beltsville. Bred for resistance to downy mildew and of great value in areas where that disease is a limiting factor. Similar in type to Allgreen, but does not hold green color in the seed as well. Trials have indicated that Thaxter may yield a little better than Allgreen and similar types even under non-disease condition.

**POLE LIMA***Phaseolus lunatus***CHALLENGER****HM 90****Fordhook Pole****Burpee's Best**

A pole variety of Fordhook type. Requires a long season.

**PLANT**—9 to 12 feet tall, a good climber. Hardy and productive.

**PODS**—4½ to 5½ inches long, straight, broad and plump. Medium green color. 4 to 6 thick beans per pod.

**SEED**—White, tinged with green. Thick, broad oval. 400 per pound.

**CHRISTMAS LIMA****HM 90****Large Speckled**

Introduced by Corneli Seed Company, as a long season pole lima producing extremely large beans in the green shell stage. The distinctively attractive seeds are of Christmas colors. Now widely used in the South and many other areas including the Pacific Northwest, where it has succeeded under conditions that have caused other limas to fail.

**PLANT**—7 to 9 feet tall. Abundant leaves that are narrow and of dull medium green color.

**PODS**—5 to 5½ inches long, large flat, slightly curved. 3 beans per pod.

**SEED**—Creamy green field with slightly raised areas of dark vivid red. Flat. 450 per pound.

**FLORIDA BUTTER****HM 78**

Commonly grown in the South, where it adapts itself to adverse seasonal conditions very readily. Used both in green shell and dry stage.

**PLANT**—6 to 8 feet tall, with glossy, dark green leaves. Yields over a long period of time.

**PODS**—3 to 3¾ inches long, flat and slender. Medium green color. 3 seeds per pod.

**SEED**—Buff field with brownish spots and purplish eye ring. 930 per pound.

**KING OF THE GARDEN****HM 88**

A very popular large seeded pole lima. Produces well and has good climbing ability.

**PLANT**—7 to 9 feet tall, excellent climber. Medium green foliage. Yields over a long season.

**PODS**—5½ to 6½ inches long. Flat and slightly curved. Light green color. 4 to 5 large beans per pod.

**SEED**—All white. Thick flat. 400 per pound.

77 H

**SIEVA**  
**Small White Lima**  
**Carolina**

A small-seeded pole bean comparable in many ways to Henderson Bush Lima. Most popular pole lima in the South. Earliest of the pole limas and continues bearing until frost.

PLANT—9 to 10 feet tall, excellent climber, glossy dark green leaves, very heavy yielder.

PODS—3 inches long, broad, flat, medium green. 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

SEED—White, small, flat, like Henderson. 1,200 per pound.

80 H

**WILLOW LEAF**

Very narrow willow-like leaves give novel appearance, with the advantage of adding resistance to drouth and heat. Otherwise similar to Sieva.

PLANT—Similar to Sieva except as noted, with long, narrow leaves.

PODS—Similar to Sieva.

SEED—White. 1,200 per pound.

 Betterave  
 Roteruben

**BEET**

 Ramolaccio  
 Remolacha

*Beta vulgaris*

58 HMSCF

**DETROIT DARK RED**

The most important variety, widely used as a main crop sort by gardeners, shippers, and processors. A good keeper. Medium short tops that are uniform and refined, dark green becoming tinged with red. Smooth crowns. Roots approach globe shape while still small. Smooth, slender tap root. Flesh is an intense, bright blood red. By splitting mother roots lengthwise, Corneli plant breeders have maintained in our strain a uniform, attractive interior color with a minimum of zoning.

60 C

**DETROIT PERFECTED**

An important commercial canning variety. Tops are tall making mechanical harvesting easy, and are green, tinged with red. Roots approach globe shape at an early stage and are smooth with slender tap roots. Fine for canning as whole small beets, or sliced, or cut. Flesh is dark purplish red, tender and sweet, with indistinct zoning. Uniform dark red interiors are maintained in this variety also by lengthwise splitting of mother roots. *All America Selections Silver Medal 1934.*

58 CF

**DETROIT SHORT TOP**

A refined short top strain of Detroit Dark Red. Otherwise similar in all respects.



Detroit Dark Red

**EARLY BLOOD TURNIP**

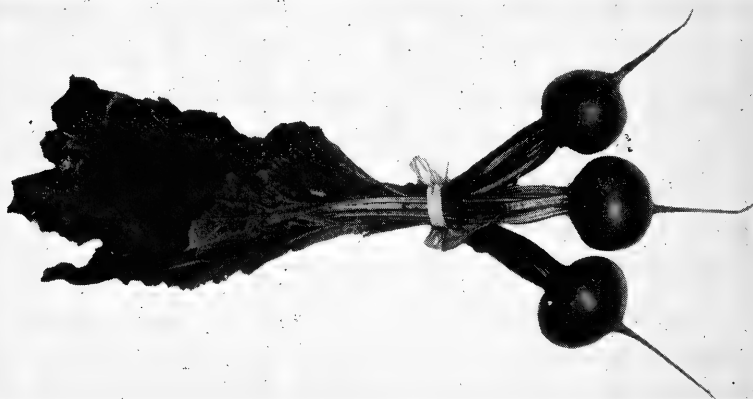
HM 57

**Edmond's Blood Turnip**

A second early, fast growing variety. Tops are fairly large, and roots are flattened globe or turnip shaped. Flesh is deep red with lighter red zones, tender and sweet.

**EARLY WONDER (Improved Crosby)**

HMS 54



An early market variety used extensively by truckers, shippers, and home gardeners. Originally selected from Crosby's Egyptian for better interior color and uniformity. Tops are medium size, uniform, medium green tinged with red. Roots are flattened globe with small tap root. Dark red with purplish red flesh, having relatively indistinct lighter red zones. Good texture and flavor.

Chou Brocoli  
Broccoli**BROCCOLI**Cavolbroccolo  
Brocoli**GREEN SPROUTING or ITALIAN***Brassica oleracea var. italica*

70 MF

**CORNELI EXTRA EARLY**

Exceptionally fine texture for quick freezing. Early and productive. Makes a large, fairly compact central head followed by abundant, smaller side heads. Color is gray green to yellowish green. Plants fairly tall, and erect. Resistant to cabbage yellows.

75 HMSCF

**EARLY**

The most widely used broccoli for fresh market, shipping, quick freezing, and home garden. Plants are tall and erect, with good, compact central heads and numerous side heads. Flower heads or clusters are an attractive gray-green. Produces over a long season. Resistant to cabbage yellows.

38 HMF

**WALTHAM 29**

A new variety developed by Dr. Robert Young at the University of Massachusetts, Waltham Station. Now widely used by commercial quick freezers. Makes compact center head and side shoots, of uniform dark, blue-green color. Noted for evenness or concentration of maturity. This is a late variety and generally recommended for direct field seeding and fall harvesting. Resistant to cabbage yellows.

Choux de Bruxelles  
Rosenkohl**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**Cavolo di Bruxelles  
Repollitas de Bruselas*Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera***JADE CROSS (F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid)****HMSCF 83**

An outstanding new variety for either commercial or home garden use. Exceptionally uniform and productive, early, and makes abundant crops even in warm climates that formerly could not successfully grow brussels sprouts.

**LONG ISLAND IMPROVED****HMSCF 90**

Most commonly grown as a fall, winter, and early spring crop. The plants are dwarf and compact, usually becoming about 20 inches tall, producing solid, round, cabbage-like balls 1½ inches in diameter. These balls mature in succession from the base of the plant upward and should be harvested accordingly. To extend harvest season beyond hard freezing weather, pull plants and stand them together in a shed or yard where they can be covered over with straw for protection against severe freezing.

Chou pomme  
Kopfkohl, Kraut**CABBAGE**Cavolo Cappuccio  
Col, Repollo*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*

A cabbage seed field being inspected by Corneli quality control personnel.



## 90 HMC

ALL SEASONS  
Succession

A mid-season, hardy variety, able to withstand hot, dry weather. One of the best for kraut and a good keeper.

**PLANT**—Large, vigorous, spreading. Stem of medium length. Medium green.

**HEADS**—9 inches broad and 7 inches deep, flat, somewhat rounded at both top and bottom. Very solid and compact, weighing 8 to 9 pounds.

## 100 MS

## BADGER BALLHEAD

A Danish Ballhead type released by the USDA and the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Resistant to yellows and tolerant of mosaic. Head size averages smaller and color bluer than other varieties in this class. Stands cold weather remarkably well.

## 70 HMS

## (Yellows Resistant) BADGER MARKET

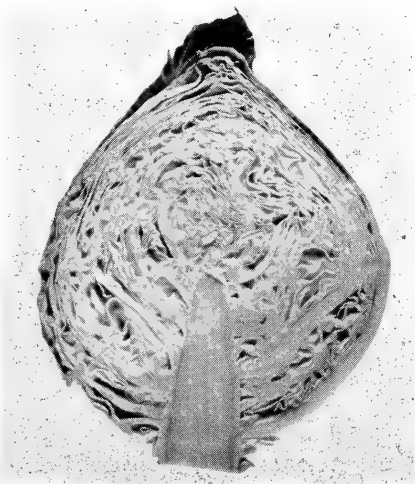
A yellows resistant variety developed by Dr. J. C. Walker at the University of Wisconsin.

**PLANT**—Dark green and smaller than Resistant Detroit.

**HEADS**—Small, round, and solid. Weigh about 3 pounds.

## 73 HMS

## CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD



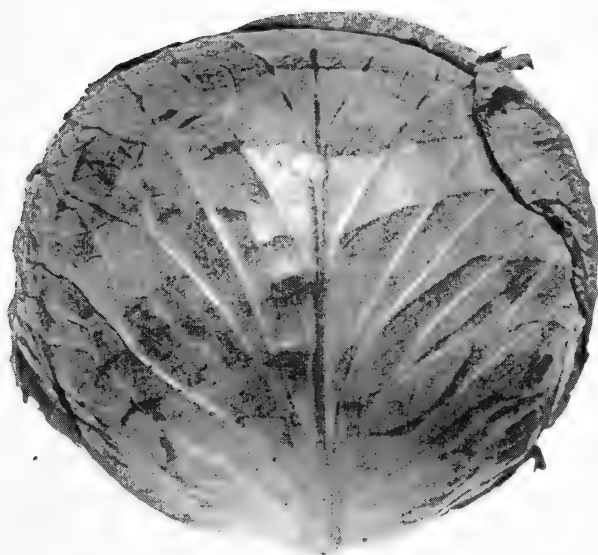
Popular old variety, a full week later and producing a less pointed and broader head than Early Jersey Wakefield. An over-wintering type for the South.

**PLANT**—Medium size, rather spreading. Stem short. Medium green in color. Slow bolting.

**HEADS**—8 inches long and 7 inches across at the base. Shaped like an inverted heart. Large for an early variety. Small core. Good table quality. Heads weigh about 4 pounds.



Cabbage, All Season



Cabbage, Badger Ballhead

## 68 HMSC

## COPENHAGEN MARKET

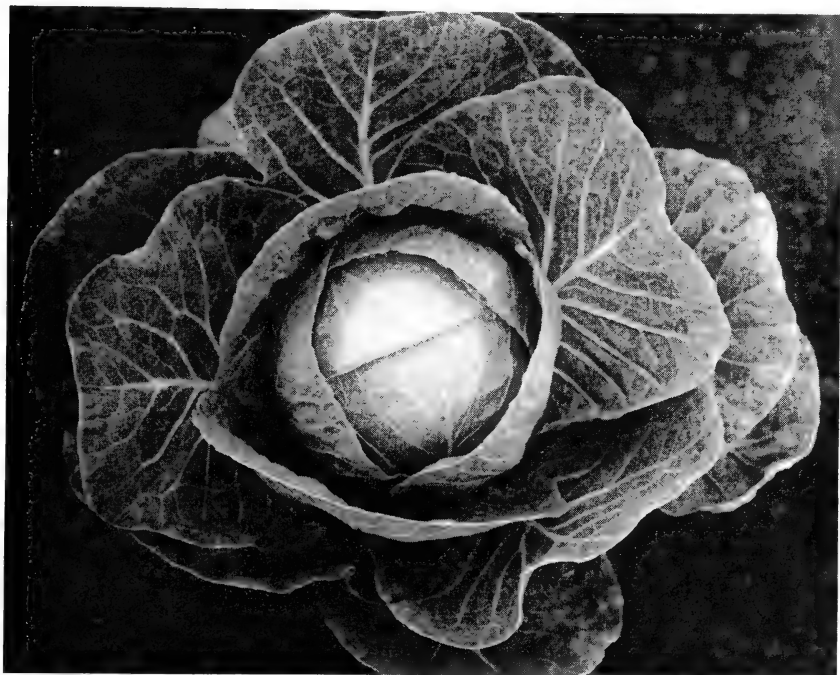
The favorite cabbage for shipping and general use in home and market gardens. A high yielding, second early variety.

**PLANT**—Medium-sized, short stemmed, a vigorous grower. Medium green. Leaves standing well away from the head.

**HEADS**—6½ to 7 inches in diameter, round, white, crisp and tender. Solid and very attractive, weighing 4½ to 5 pounds.

## 66 MS

## KEYSTONE COPENHAGEN MARKET



An improved and highly refined strain of Copenhagen Market, uniform in plant type and maturity.

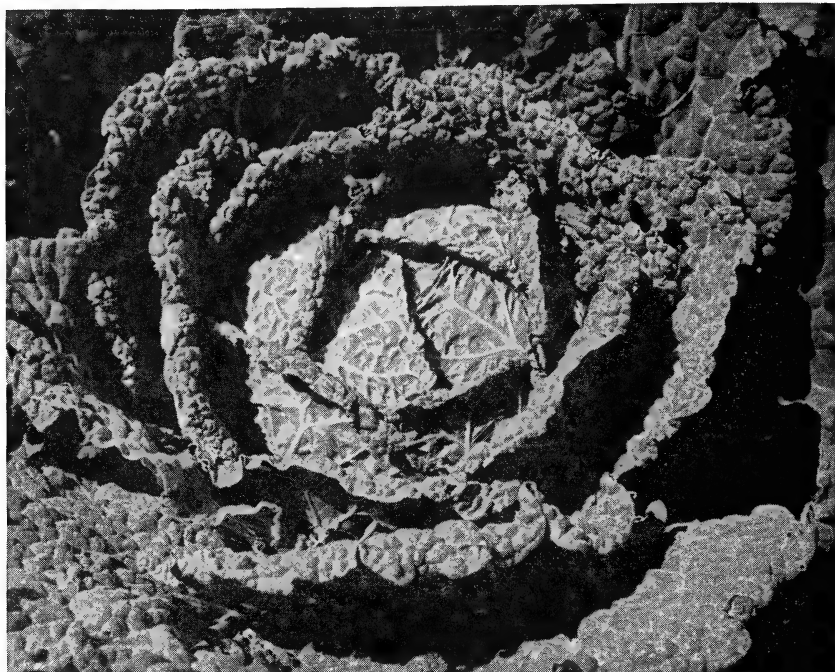
## 87 HM

## DARK GREEN SAVOY

An early, rough leafed cabbage with very dark green heads.

**PLANT**—Large, leaves rounded and heavily savoyed, rich deep green color.

**HEADS**—About 9 inches in diameter and 7 inches deep, very firm, weighing about 6 pounds. Heads stay firm for many weeks.



Cabbage, Dark Green Savoy

**EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD****HMS 63**

The earliest and surest-heading pointed variety. Good for early home and market gardens as well as for shipping. Fairly slow to bolt, but cracks easily.

**PLANT**—Small, compact, somewhat erect. Short stemmed and medium green.

**HEADS**—7 inches long and 5 inches in diameter at the base, narrower than Charleston, heart shaped. Weigh 2 to 3 pounds. Interior is white, crisp, tender, and of particularly fine flavor and texture.

**EARLY ROUND DUTCH****MS 71****Ferry's Round Dutch****Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**

Widely used for market garden and shipping because of its uniformity, earliness, hardness, and attractive appearance. Slow bolting; adapted for wintering over in the South.

**PLANT**—Small, short-stemmed, compact. Medium dark green.

**HEADS**—7 inches in diameter,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, almost round. Solid and of good quality, weighing about 5 pounds.

**82        MSC****(Yellows Resistant) GLOBE**

A yellows resistant strain of Glory, similar in type and use. A fine cabbage for early kraut and gaining popularity for other uses.

**PLANT**—Large, spreading, vigorous. Medium green.

**HEADS**—9 inches in diameter, deep round. Solid, weighing about 7 pounds. Of high quality.

**80        MSC****GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN**

A sure cropper and one of the heaviest yielders, regarded as a standard medium early market and kraut variety.

**PLANT**—Large, spreading, vigorous. Medium green.

**HEADS**—9 inches in diameter, round, solid and heavy. A very fine quality head, weighing about 7 pounds.

**64        HMS****GOLDEN ACRE**

An early strain of Copenhagen Market type. Uniform maturing and attractive. Tends to bolt rather quickly.

**PLANT**—Rather small, erect, short stemmed, with short leaves. A good variety for close planting. Light green.

**HEADS**—Round, 6 to 6½ inches in diameter, solid. Interior is white, crisp, tender, and of fine quality. Heads weigh 3 to 4 pounds.

**62        MS****KEYSTONE GOLDEN ACRE**

A particularly uniform, elite strain of Golden Acre.

**GREENBACK (Yellows Resistant)****MS 74**

Similar to Early Round Dutch but resistant to yellows. Head and plant are slightly smaller, growth more spreading, and leaf color darker green than Early Round Dutch.

**MARION MARKET (Yellows Resistant)****MSC 78**

A selection from Copenhagen Market, but larger and later maturing. Highly resistant to yellows. A good early kraut variety, used also for market and shipping. Not as uniform as regular Copenhagen Market, but the variation is mostly in the outer leaves rather than in the head.

**PLANT**—Large, vigorous, medium green.

**HEADS**—7 inches in diameter, globular in shape. Good quality. Weigh about 6 pounds.

**PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH****HMC 105****Late St. Louis Market****Surehead**

Popular late, flat headed type. A good all purpose variety, known for its hardiness and dependability.

**PLANT**—Large, vigorous, somewhat coarse, short stemmed. Dark green with bluish cast.

**HEADS**—12 inches broad, 7 inches deep, weighing up to 12 pounds. Tops are flattened. Firm, crisp, and tender.

**RED ROCK****HMS 95****Red Dutch****Red Danish**

Our strain of this popular variety is the desired medium sized, solid, dark red, globe shaped one.

**PLANT**—Medium large, spreading, with fairly smooth leaves. Purplish red.

**HEADS**—6 to 7 inches in diameter, with attractive red color. Round, solid, weighing about 5 pounds.

**RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE (Yellows Resistant)****MS 64**

Very similar to Golden Acre, except resistant to yellows. Very uniform and early. Holds better than Resistant Detroit, which is of similar type.

**PLANT**—Medium small, suitable for close planting. Medium light green.

**HEADS**—5½ to 6 inches, round, solid, weighing about 4 pounds. Interior is white and of good quality.

**STEIN FLAT DUTCH****MS 90****Stein Early Flat Dutch**

Hardy market and shipping variety, similar to Premium Late Flat Dutch but not as large nor as late. Popular in the Southern states for fall planting.

**PLANT**—Medium sized, compact, vigorous. Medium short stemmed. Medium green color.

**HEADS**—Up to 10 inches broad and 6½ inches deep, flattened, weighing 5 to 6 pounds.

Chou de Chine  
Chinesischer Kohl**CHINESE CABBAGE or PE TSAI**Cavolo Chinese  
Repollo Chino*Brassica pekinensis*

70 HMS

**MICHIHLI**  
(Improved Chihili)

The most popular Chinese cabbage. Early maturing and a dependable cropper. Head is straight, pointed, and long, reaching dimensions of about 18 inches by 3½ inches diameter at the base. At the edible stage, flesh is firm, crisp, and tender. Flavor is mild and sweet. Michihili is a little longer standing and darker green than the older Chihili but otherwise very similar.

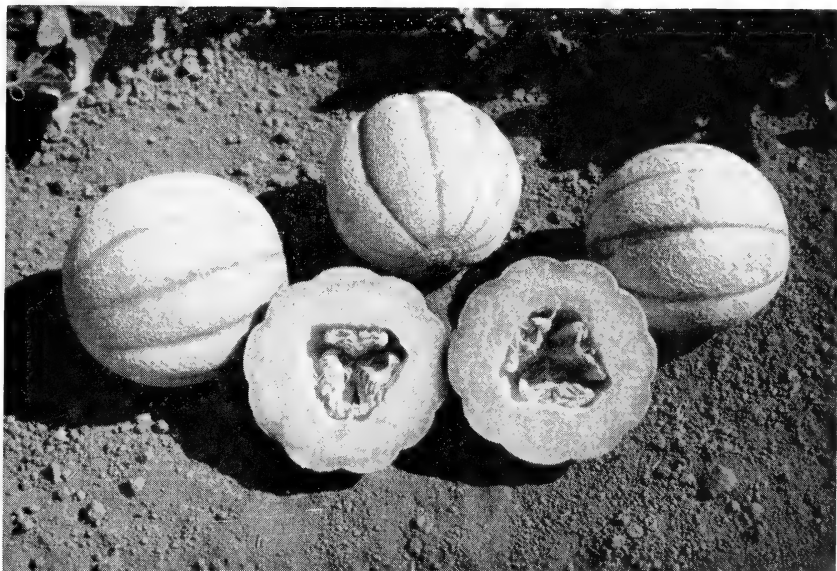
75 HM

**WONG BOK**

A short, blocky, solid, sure-heading variety. Heads reach a height of about 10 inches. The light green outer leaves are tightly folded, blanching the inner part.

Melon  
Melone**CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON**Melone  
Melon*Cucumis melo*

82 HM

**DELICIOUS 51**

Developed at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, this is the outstanding melon for home garden and local market, though it will not stand long distant shipping. Matures very early, makes large yields and has exceptionally fine quality. Resistant to fusarium wilt.

**FRUIT**—7 inches by 6 inches, weighing about 5 pounds. Deep sutures and sparse net. Firm, orange flesh that is very sweet and spicy.

**EDISTO****HMS 95**

A very attractive new variety introduced by the South Carolina Truck Experiment Station. It can be picked at nearly full slip and still shipped long distances. Resistant to alternaria and powdery mildew.

**FRUIT**—6 inches by 7½ inches, weighing 5 pounds or a little more. Heavily netted and with no sutures. Orange flesh, very good eating quality.

**HALE BEST JUMBO****HM 85**

Much larger than the original Hale Best, and more elongated. Earliness, attractive appearance, and fine eating quality make it well adapted and popular for roadside markets and trucking in bulk.

**FRUIT**—7½ inches long, 6½ inches in diameter, elliptical. The firm rind is slightly ribbed and well netted. Thick, deep salmon flesh, excellent flavor.

**HALE BEST NO. 36****HMS 83**

A leading cantaloupe with shippers, truckers, and market growers. Highly refined, very early, and uniform. Flavor is superior to some Imperial-type shipping strains.

**FRUIT**—5¾ inches long, 5¼ inches in diameter, or slightly oval. Very uniform and fine for crate packing. Heavily netted, sutures indistinct or lacking. Small seed cavity and deep salmon flesh of excellent quality and sweet spicy flavor.



**112 MS****HONEY DEW**

This distinct melon is believed to have had its origin in Africa. It requires a long season, but once matured it makes an excellent shipper or may be stored and kept in fine condition for some time. This green fleshed type is superior in quality to the golden fleshed Honey Dew.

**FRUIT**—8 inches long and 7 inches in diameter, or large globe shaped. Smooth, hard, greenish white rind ripening to cream color. Flesh light green and exceptionally juicy with a sweetness and flavor entirely different from that of other melons.

**88 S****(Powdery Mildew Resistant) PMR 45**

Developed by Dr. Ivan C. Jagger and his associates of the USDA. Resistant to certain forms of powdery mildew, and valuable where this fungus damages melon crops. Can be picked at "full slip" stage and shipped long distances. Flavor only fair.

**FRUIT**—Mostly oval,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter; some round to slightly flattened. Heavily netted with distinct slight ribbing. Few days later than regular Hale Best, not quite as sweet but of satisfactory flavor and excellent shipping and holding quality. Deep salmon flesh color.

**88 HM****ROCKY FORD****Eden Gem****Netted Gem**

The world-famous cantaloupe that has served as foundation stock for our finest melons of today and is regarded by consumers as having the best flavor and quality. Principally used now for home and market gardens.

**FRUIT**— $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and 5 inches in diameter, or nearly round; rind firm, with indistinct ribs and heavy netting. Uniform size and shape. Thick green flesh with a sweet spicy flavor.

**90 HMS****SMITH PERFECT**

Popular in certain areas of the Southeast for home gardens as well as for local and distant shipping. Vines are vigorous, dense and resistant to downy mildew and aphids. A very good yielder.

**FRUIT**—6 inches in diameter, nearly round, slightly flattened at stem and blossom ends. Almost no ribbing, medium sparse net. Strong rind with dark green color turning tan when ripe. Flesh thick and firm, deep orange color, with a very small seed cavity. Pleasing, aromatic flavor.



Keystone cantaloupe strains are hand cut for stock seed selection of just the most desirable fruits, with superior quality and small seed cavity.

Carotte  
Karotten

**CARROT**

Carota  
Zanahoria

*Daucus carota var. sativa*

#### CHANTENAY LONG TYPE

HMC 72

##### Greater Chantenay

As the name implies, this is truly a long rooted carrot of Chantenay type. Now used extensively for the production of "bushel" carrots for dicing or processing.

**ROOTS**—7 to 7½ inches long, 2 inches in diameter. Slightly tapered, smooth, blunt, with small tap root. Red-orange color, indistinct core. Tender.

#### CHANTENAY RED CORE

HMC 70

A superior strain of the old Chantenay, more desirable for canners, soup manufacturers, and quick freezers, principally because of the fine textured root with deep reddish orange core which is indistinctly separated from the cortex. Blocky shape permits growing on many types of soil, and assures processors a high percentage of perfect dices.

**ROOTS**—5 to 5½ inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter at the shoulder, slightly tapered, and blunt. Very smooth and uniform shape, with deep orange color.

**75 HM****DANVER HALF LONG**

A leading main crop storage variety, also used extensively for bunching and for home gardens.

**ROOTS**—6½ to 7 inches long, 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapering to a blunt end, with a small, slender tap root. Bright orange, with lighter-colored core; tender, and crisp.

**70 SC****EUREKA**

A new, high quality shipping carrot that is excellent for bunching or cello-pack. Tops are short—about 12 inches. Very uniform, and does not split with age.

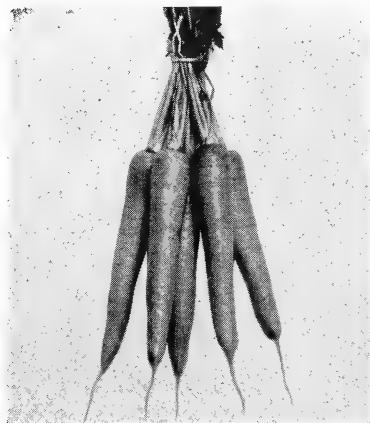
**ROOTS**—9 to 10 inches long, semi-stumped, with very smooth crown and well rounded shoulder. Bright orange exterior color.

**80 S****GOLD PAK 61**

Long, highly refined Imperator type root but with much shorter, strong tops. An improvement over the original Gold Pak. Strain 61 is earlier and more uniform.



A seed field of Chantenay Red Core carrot near Twin Falls, Idaho, being inspected by Corneli production men.

**IMPERATOR EXTRA LONG****S 77**

A high quality variety that has become the leader for production in Southern and Western areas for year-round shipment to market. Also used by some local market gardeners where soil is deep and loose.

**ROOTS**—9 to 10 inches long, with slightly rounded shoulders. 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, tapering smoothly to a pointed tip. Rich orange throughout, crisp, and sweet. Probably the most attractive of all carrot varieties when properly grown.

**LONG ORANGE****H 86****St. Valery**

A variety that is adapted to deep, friable soil only. A tremendous yielder, extensively used for stock feed and also good as a table carrot. Stores well.

**ROOTS**—11 to 12 inches long, 2¾ inches in diameter, tapered to a point, very deep orange color with lighter core.

**NANTES****HMF 68****Touchon**

A high quality variety used principally in home gardens and local market gardens in this country. The leading market and shipping carrot in many sections of Europe and South America. Distinguished by its rounded shoulders and cylindrical shape.

**ROOTS**—6½ to 7 inches long and 1½ inches thick at the shoulder, which is frequently exposed. Nearly cylindrical, stump rooted. Smooth, fine grain, sweet, tender, of exceptional table quality. Bright orange flesh throughout with indistinct line separating core and cortex.

Choux-fleurs  
Blumenkohl**CAULIFLOWER**Cavolfiore  
Coliflor*Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*

54 HMSCF

**EARLY SNOWBALL**  
Snowdrift

A splendid early market variety, dependable in heading, and a fine forcing variety. Its high productiveness and attractive, uniform heads justify its wide use.

**PLANT**—Dwarf, compact, upright, quick growing. True short-leaved type.

**HEADS**—6 to 7 inches across, weighing around 1¼ pounds. Compact, solid, free of defects. Snowy white, with delicate flavor and fine texture.

55 MSF

**SUPER SNOWBALL**

An early main crop variety that is named for its uniform production of beautiful heads maturing almost simultaneously. Also desirable because of the curled formation of its leaves over the head.

**PLANT**—Dwarf, compact, upright, robust. Inner leaves curl over head, while outer leaves curl outward at tip.

**HEADS**—6½ to 7½ inches across, deep, solid, compact, free of defects. Snowy white.

Celeri  
Sellerie**CELERY**Sedano  
Apio*Apium graveolens var. dulce*

**Premature Seeding of Celery:** Losses from fields shooting to seed before they are ready for market have become a hazard to the celery grower. Keeping the temperature around 65 to 70° F. when the plants are being grown in the hotbed or greenhouse will often help reduce this trouble.

When it comes time to harden the plants for transplanting, do this by withholding water until plants shows signs of wilting, and not by exposing the plants to low temperatures. Temperatures of 40 to 50° for a week to 10 days will usually result in a high percentage of premature seeders.

**GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING DWARF****HM 100**

A very nice early celery, still the most popular variety of this type for general home and market gardening use. Now largely replaced by green varieties.

**PLANT**——Medium height, erect and compact. Blanches easily to a beautiful creamy white stalk and golden yellow foliage.

**LEAF-STALK**——Medium long, fairly thin, and of good flavor, but tends to be stringy and tough.

120 MS

(Waltham Strain) SUMMER PASCAL



A commercial field of the Keystone strain of Summer Pascal in Florida.

This is an early Pascal celery of fine eating quality, maturing after the yellow and before other green varieties. Has become an important shipping type.

PLANT——Medium tall, compact, sturdy and vigorous, not as full hearted as Utah.

LEAF-STALK—Long, round, thick, crisp, solid, and stringless when well grown.

130 MS

UTAH PASCAL NO. 15

Rather late in maturity, but about 10 days earlier than Giant Pascal. One of the most popular of the green varieties. Excellent for fall use. Extensively grown for shipping.

PLANT——Medium large, sturdy, full-hearted, erect and compact. Blanches nicely but generally used without artificial blanching.

LEAF-STALK—Thick, round, crisp and tender. Very good flavor.

130 S

UTAH 52 - 70

A very popular variety with high rib count, making large sizes and high hearts. Resistant to brown check.

PLANT——About 28 inches high with ribs 10 to 11 inches long.

LEAF-STALK—Thick, rounded, smooth, attractive dark green.

Chou  
Grunkohl**COLLARDS**Cavolo Verzatte  
Coles*Brassica oleracea var. acephala*

A non-heading species of cabbage grown widely for cooking greens in the Southeast.



Collard, Vates on the left and Georgia on the right, illustrating the more compact growth habit of the Vates variety.

**GEORGIA**  
Southern  
Creole  
Blue Stem

HM 70

Able to withstand severe weather conditions. Forms a rosette or loose cluster of tender leaves at the top of a large plant from 2 to 3 feet in height. Generally grown in the South and adapted to conditions where cabbage will not grow.

**GREEN GLAZE**

HM 75

Plant is about 20 inches tall, medium size, bluish green with loosely cup shaped leaves occasionally forming a very loose head. Leaves have a distinct glossy surface. Can withstand much cold weather without damage to market quality.



## 70 HM

## VATES

A development of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station. Becoming very popular among market growers in the Southeast. Similar to Georgia in appearance, but with shorter petioles, and much longer standing.

Mais Sucre  
Zuckermais

**SWEET CORN**

Mais Gran Turco Dulce  
Maiz Dolce

*Zea Mays var. rugosa*

Good hybrid sweet corn seed is the product of a co-ordinated breeding and production effort that is almost unbelievably intricate and demanding. It begins with inbreeding hybrid or open pollinated lines for many years. Once fixed, these lines must be maintained by careful selection and hand pollination. Two such "inbreds" are crossed in the seed production field by planting them in alternate rows, then detasseling the seed parent plants. Not only the main tassels, but also sucker tassels must be removed by hand as soon as they emerge. The use of the term "hybrid" is now generally and properly confined to first generation ( $F_1$ ) progeny of a cross.

Sweet corn seed is tender and easily damaged, so it must be harvested, shelled, and cleaned with the utmost care. Keystone sweet corn seed is given this special care and treatment, thus assuring satisfactory field performance and a high return to the grower.

**HYBRID**

A hybrid sweet corn seed production field in Idaho. Tassels have been removed from the seed rows.

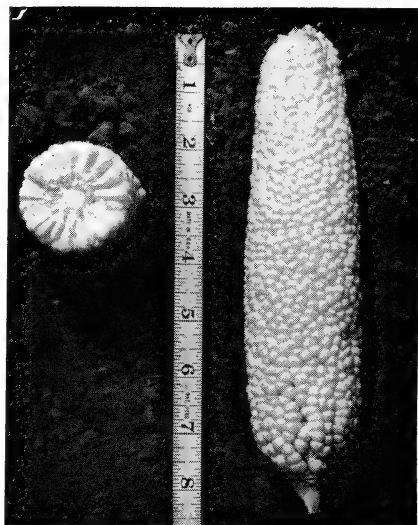
**COGENT 13 (White)****MC 87**

Developed by Professor W. A. Huelsen of the University of Illinois. A true single cross hybrid of Country Gentleman type, noted for its holding ability in the field and high quality when canned.

**STALKS**—7 feet tall, dark green, vigorous, almost suckerless.

**EARS**—7½ inches long, slightly tapered. Irregular row arrangement.

**KERNEL**—Typical shoe-peg type, very deep and narrow. Tender, with sweet, nutty flavor.

**GOLD RUSH® (Yellow)****HMSC 70**

The best early yellow hybrid, ideal for the home garden because it matures quickly and holds in eating stage for a long time. Remarkably attractive ears fully as large as Golden Cross and at least 10 days earlier. Its early maturity is also valuable to commercial growers for getting on the early market and reducing spraying costs. Gold Rush is a favorite with shippers on the mucklands of Florida; with canners in Canada and Northern states; and with home and market gardeners everywhere. Shows fairly good field tolerance to helminthosporium blight and bacterial wilt.

**STALKS**—6 feet tall, good foliage, sturdy, vigorous, moderate tillers. Occasionally 2 good ears per stalk.

**EARS**—8½ inches long, 12 to 14 rows, nearly cylindrical. Well filled to the tip, tight husk, long dark green flags.

**KERNEL**—Bright, clear yellow; medium deep and medium broad. Tender, sweet, fine texture and flavor. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

**80 HMcF****(Yellow) GOLDEN CROSS**

By far the most widely planted sweet corn hybrid. Developed two decades ago by Glenn M. Smith of the USDA, it is still one of the best in eating quality. Holds in fancy stage for a long time. Until recently, it was planted extensively for processing, but is now losing ground to new varieties with deeper kernels and higher yield. Formerly considered resistant to bacterial wilt, but the heavy wilt infestations of the last few years have shown it to be rather susceptible.

**STALKS**—6½ feet tall, vigorous, very heavy foliage. Many tillers.

**EARS**—8 inches long, 12 to 14 rows, cylindrical, filled to the tip. Very uniform in size, shape, and maturity. Extremely attractive.

**KERNEL**—Bright yellow, shallow and medium broad, very tender and sweet. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

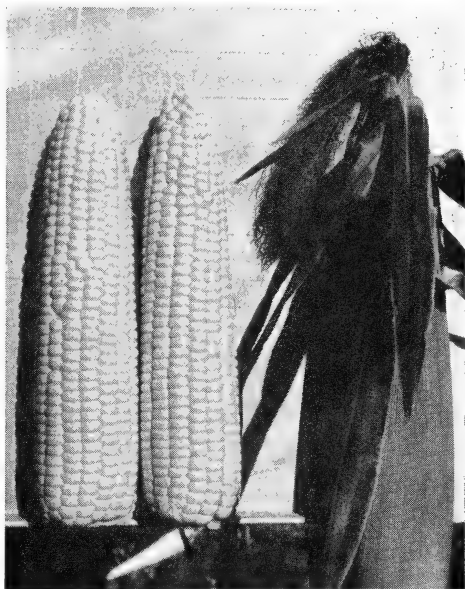
**82 HMSCF****(Yellow) GOLDEN PROLIFIC**

An outstanding new hybrid having the unusual combination of high yield and dozens of ears per acre, large ear size, and exceptionally fine quality. Ideal for home garden, fresh market, or cream style canning.

**STALKS**—About 7 feet tall, sturdy. Ears are carried about 32 inches from the ground.

**EARS**—Large and very attractive, cylindrical and with even rowing. Excellent tip fill. Average row number is 14 with a few ears running 12 and slightly more running 16. Shank is strong and medium length.

**KERNEL**—Similar in color, shape, and size to Golden Cross. Sweet, very tender, and with a smooth, creamy consistency.



**IOBELLE (Yellow)**  
**Florida 104**
**MS 78**

A new shipping hybrid that is liked in Florida because it makes good size in the fall crop.

**STALKS**—6 feet tall, sturdy. Moderate suckers and foliage.

**EARS**—8 inches long, slightly tapered at the tip. 14 to 16 rows, with light interior silk, tight tip and husk.

**KERNEL**—Light yellow color. Good quality. Seed wrinkled, yellow.

**IOCHIEF (Yellow)**
**MC 83**

A very productive hybrid developed by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Drought resistant, vigorous, practically suckerless, and bears ears high on the stalk. Hard to pull by hand. Principally a canning variety, but very well liked on the fresh market in some areas. Shows fair field tolerance of bacterial wilt. *All America Selections Gold Medal 1951.*

**STALKS**—6½ feet tall, very uniform, vigorous, virtually suckerless. Predominantly 1 ear per stalk.

**EARS**—8½ inches long, 14 to 18 rows, slightly tapered. Uniform in size, shape, and maturity. Large and attractive.

**KERNEL**—Bright golden yellow, very narrow and deep. Quality is acceptable but not equal to Golden Cross. Consistency generally considered too watery for cream style canning. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

**KEYSTONE EVERGREEN HYBRID (White)**
**HMC 86**

The best hybrid of Stowell's Evergreen type. Outstanding for its productiveness, drought resistance, and uniform, strong, vigorous growth. Fine for canning, home, and market garden use.

**STALKS**—8 feet tall, stout, hardy, resistant to lodging. Good foliage. Usually 2 ears per stalk.

**EARS**—8½ inches long, 14 to 18 rows, slightly tapered. Well filled to the tip. Tight, thick husk.

**KERNEL**—Glossy white, rather deep and narrow. Fairly tender and sweet. Seed white, wrinkled.

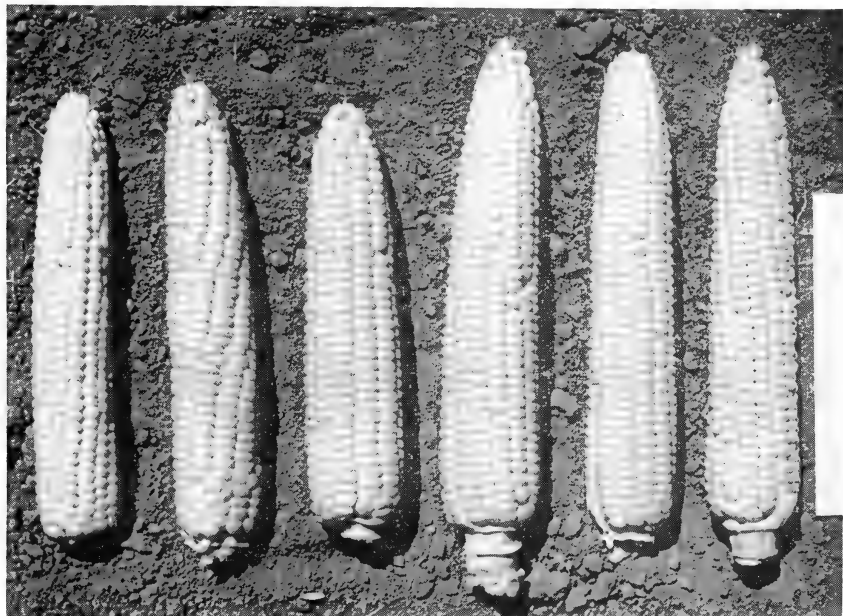
**MARCROSS (Yellow)**
**MC 69**

Originated at the Connecticut Experiment Station and used in the more Northern areas where its earliness is advantageous.

**STALKS**—5½ feet tall, sparsely foliated, with medium broad leaves; few suckers.

**EARS**—7 inches long, rather plump, 10 to 14 rows.

**KERNEL**—Light yellow, broad, fairly good flavor. Seed light yellow, large and wrinkled.



An illustration of variety improvement by selection. The three Golden Cross ears on the left were grown from the original stock seed release; the longer, more attractive ones on the right from the most recent selections of the Golden Cross inbreds.

#### 34 HMCF

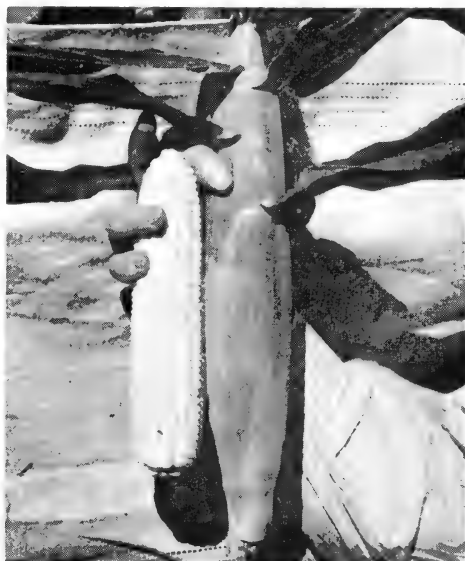
#### (White) SILVERLINER

A white hybrid sweet corn with quality comparable to Golden Cross. Larger ears, with deeper, narrower kernels and taller stalks. Good husk coverage and tip protection. Top quality white hybrid, and well liked by shippers selling on Southern markets.

**STALKS**—7 feet tall, uniform, dark green, vigorous, sturdy, with heavy foliage. Usually 2 ears, high on the stalk. Relatively free from tillers.

**EARS**—8½ inches long, 14 to 18 rows, nearly cylindrical. Uniform size, shape, and maturity. Well filled to the tip.

**KERNEL**—Medium broad, deep, tender and sweet. Seed white, wrinkled.



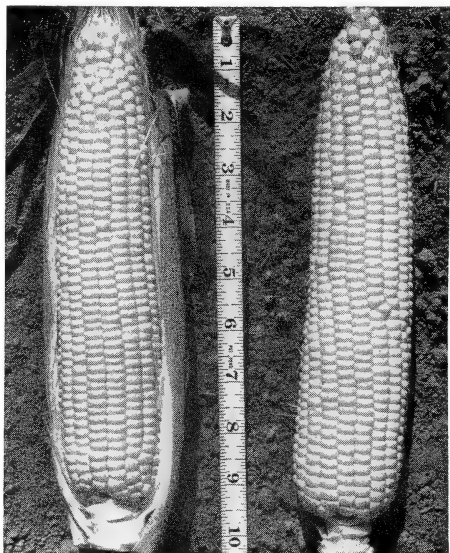
**SWEETANGOLD (Yellow)****HMSC 82**

A vigorous new main crop hybrid showing up very well for market and shipping, and for cream style canning. Ear is very large, nearly cylindrical, and of good quality. Widely adapted, does well in the South. Shows good resistance to ear worm and withstands drought and wilt remarkably well. Makes good crops where many other varieties fail completely. Brings a premium price on the fresh market.

**STALKS**— $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall, very vigorous and sturdy. Dark green, heavy foliage, well rooted. Very few suckers.

**EARS**—9 inches long, 14 to 18 rows, slightly tapered. Well filled, uniform in size, shape and maturity. Tight deep-green husk. Pale interior silks.

**KERNEL**—Bright glossy yellow. Medium narrow and deep. Fine flavor and fairly tender. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

**STREAMLINER (Yellow)****HMCF 83**

A new main crop hybrid with long, slim, cylindrical ears and very good eating quality. Small cob and white silk make it ideally adapted to whole-ear canning and freezing. Attractive husks and ears bring a good price on the fresh market. Produces an extremely high number of ears per acre.

**STALKS**—7 feet tall, vigorous, very few tillers. Generally 2 good ears per stalk. Ears carried 26 inches above ground. Tassels and silks are white.

**EARS**— $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, 12 to 16 rows, cylindrical, well filled to the tip. Very uniform size, shape, and maturity. Tight, dark green husks with long tip cover and long flags. White interior silks.

**KERNEL**—Attractive, bright clear yellow, deep and narrow. Tender, excellent flavor and texture. Fine for whole kernel, cream style, or whole ear canning or freezing.

**OPEN POLLINATED****92 HM****(White) COUNTRY GENTLEMAN  
Shoe-Peg**

An old, well known variety. Not as uniform as Country Gentleman Hybrid but of comparable quality. Matures over a longer period of time.

**STALKS**—6½ to 7 feet tall, vigorous, frequently with 2 ears.

**EARS**—7½ to 8 inches long, dark red silk, very crowded, irregular kernel arrangement.

**KERNEL**—White, deep, slender, shoe-peg type. Sweet and tender. Dry seed white and wrinkled.

**79 HM****(Yellow) GOLDEN BANTAM  
Bardens Wonder Bantam**

An old standard, formerly widely used. It has proved invaluable as breeding stock in the development of many of the hybrids of today.

**STALKS**—5½ to 6 feet tall, many with 2 ears.

**EARS**—7 to 8 inches long, 8 rows well shaped.

**KERNEL**—Yellow, wide, tender and sweet. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

**68 HM****(Yellow) GOLDEN SUNSHINE  
Golden Early Market  
Gem**

A very early yellow corn for Northern home and market garden. Earlier than Golden Bantam.

**STALKS**—5 to 5½ feet tall, fairly sturdy.

**EARS**—7 to 7½ inches long, 10 to 12 rows, well filled and plump.

**KERNEL**—Golden yellow, medium breadth and depth, tender and sweet. Seed yellow and very wrinkled.

**90 HM****(White) STOWELL EVERGREEN**

An old, widely known and popular main crop sweet corn.

**STALKS**—8 to 9 feet tall, vigorous, heavy foliage, heavy stalk.

**EARS**—8½ to 9½ inches long, 16 to 18 crowded rows.

**KERNEL**—White, plump, medium wide and deep. Sweet, fine quality. Seed white and wrinkled.

Mais  
Mais**TABLE CORN**Mais  
Maiz*Zea Mays var. dentata***EARLY ADAMS (White)****H 73**

A hardy table variety that can stand more cold, damp weather than sweet corn. Well liked because of its dependability, earliness, and ear worm resistance.

**STALKS**—5½ to 6½ feet tall, vigorous.

**EARS**——7 to 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rows.

**KERNEL**—White, broad, shallow, fairly tender at edible stage. Seed white and smooth.

**HICKORY KING (White)****HC 120**

An old open pollinated white corn first used for "roasting ears" but largely replaced by Truckers Favorite for this purpose. Now widely used for hominy.

**STALKS**—Vigorous and sturdy with ability to produce a crop under adverse conditions.

**EARS**——9 inches long, attractive and uniform.

**KERNEL**—White, large, wide, and deep.

**TRUCKERS FAVORITE (White)****HMS 78****Snowflake****Norfolk Market**

Well known in the South. Used as roasting ears for local trade and also for shipping. Has dual value in producing good crop of feed corn if roasting ear market is unfavorable.

**STALKS**—7½ to 8½ feet tall, uniform. Hardy and capable of withstanding colder weather in spring than sweet corn.

**EARS**——9 inches long, 12 to 16 rows, attractive.

**KERNEL**—Pearly white, tender, fairly sweet when young. Seed white, smooth, dented.

**TRUCKERS HYBRID (White)****HMS 80****Early White Dent Hybrid**

This early white dent double-cross hybrid is similar to Truckers Favorite, but more uniform.

**STALKS**—7½ feet tall, vigorous.

**EARS**——9 inches long, attractive and uniform.

**KERNEL**—White, large, tender and fairly sweet. Seed small, white, smooth, dented.



## POP CORN

*Zea Mays* var. *everta*

85

(White) JAPANESE HULLESS

A white, small and slender pointed-kernelled type, with short, stubby ears. Kernels, arranged irregularly on cob, are unusually tender, sweet and pure white when popped. Stalk slender and about 5 feet tall.

100

(Yellow Hybrid) PURDUE 32

A high yielding three-way cross developed by Kansas State College and Purdue University. Popping expansion is high, and the popped corn is desirable for its tenderness and rich flavor. Plant growth is vigorous with a stalk approximately 6 feet tall. Typically, a small percentage of plants produce large, dent-kernelled ears which must be sorted out. The use of this hybrid, however, is well worth-while. Ears are 6 to 7 inches long, slightly tapered and well filled. Mostly 2 ears per stalk.

100

(Yellow) SOUTH AMERICAN DYNAMITE  
T.N.T.

A popular open pollinated variety, widely adapted in areas of longer season. Large, dark green stalks are about 7½ feet tall and very productive. Ears are slender, about 7 inches long, with 12 to 16 straight rows of large, yellow, pearly smooth kernels. Popped kernels expand to a very large size and have a creamy appearance.

85

(White) WHITE CLOUD

A very high quality white hybrid. Tender, practically hullless, with highest popping expansion. Uniform and a good yielder. Widely adapted.

Concombre  
Gurken

## CUCUMBER

Citriolo  
Pepino*Cucumis sativus*

Fruit sizes shown are at full maturity. Fruits harvested at younger stages have about the same ratio of length to diameter as mature fruits.

66 HMS

(White Spine) ASHLEY

An introduction of the South Carolina Truck Experiment Station. Highly resistant to downy mildew and tolerant of powdery mildew. This is now the leading variety of slicing cucumber.

FRUIT—7½ to 8 inches long, 2 inches in diameter, uniform and attractive. Very dark color holds well, even on the blossom end. Fruits stay slender and marketable for a long time. Seed cavity is larger than Marketer.

**BOSTON PICKLING (Black Spine)****HC 58****Green Prolific**

Noted for earliness and productivity.

**FRUIT**—6 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Quite smooth and blocky. Medium green in color.

**LONG MARKETER (White Spine)****HMS 64**

A selection of Marketer with more cylindrical sides. Very attractive and should eventually replace the original Marketer.

**MARKETER (White Spine)****HMS 64****Early Green Market**

The dependability and attractiveness of this variety have made it very popular for both commercial and home growing. *All America Selections Bronze Medal 1943.*

**FRUIT**—8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter, slightly tapered at both ends. Good dark green color but with very faint blossom end striping. Small seed cavity and sweet flesh.

58 C

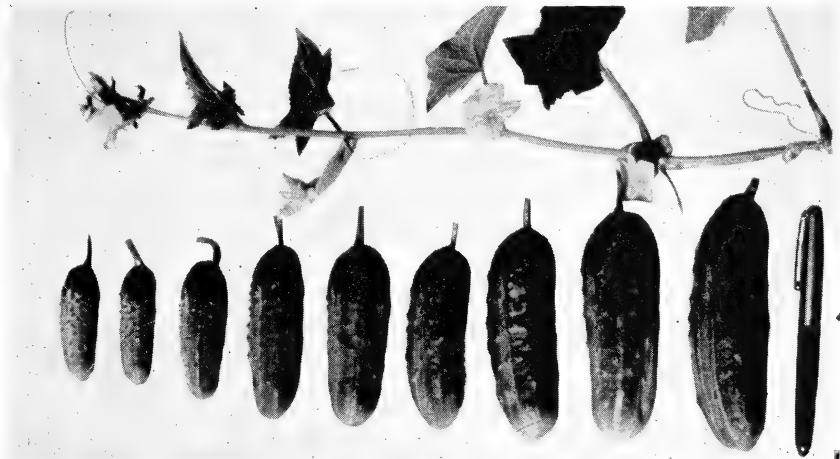
(White Spine) MODEL

A recent pickling introduction, similar in shape and size to National Pickling, but distinguished by white spines and a darker green fruit color. Especially well adapted to Southern climates.

**FRUIT**—6 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Attractive, uniform, and of good pickling quality.

56 C

(Black Spine) OHIO MR 17



A mosaic resistant pickling variety developed by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station from crosses involving Chinese Long, Early Russian, and National Pickling. The original cross was made by Dr. H. M. Munger of Cornell University. Vine is vigorous and a healthy dark green color, producing fruit heavily right up until frost. A crop saver where mosaic is present, and a good pickler under all conditions. Holds its color and firmness well.

**FRUIT**— $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Resembles National Pickling except darker green and somewhat longer (at a given diameter). Flesh is thicker and solid, and the seed cavity proportionately small.

63 S

(White Spine) PALOMAR

A downy mildew resistant slicing cucumber used to some extent by shippers in the Southeast.

**FRUIT**—10 inches by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Tends to be quite slender through all stages of growth. Skin is uniformly dark and holds color well. Slightly tapered at the stem end.

55 C

(Black Spine) SMR 58

A new pickling cucumber resistant to both scab and mosaic. Holds its color well and keeps its firmness better than some others in the SMR class.

**FRUIT**—6 inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, good medium dark color, uniform, blocky shape.

**STRAIGHT EIGHT (White Spine)****HMS 65**

A popular home garden slicing variety, still used to some extent by the market garden trade. Cylindrical, dark green fruits are borne over a comparatively long period. *All America Selections Gold Medal 1935.*

**FRUIT**—8 inches long, 2 inches in diameter. Straight and cylindrical, with blunt ends. Deep green, with indistinct starring on blossom end.



The two leading varieties of slicing cucumber: top, Ashley; bottom, Market.

**WISCONSIN SMR 15 (Black Spine)****C 62**

One of the newest of the series of scab and mosaic resistant pickle varieties released by the University of Wisconsin. This one is shaped approximately like National Pickling and is quite uniform and attractive.

**FRUIT**—6 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter. Medium green.

**WISCONSIN SMR 18 (White Spine)****C 62**

Another scab and mosaic resistant Wisconsin release, reported to yield a little better than SMR 15, but not as uniform as the latter.

**FRUIT**—6 inches long and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, a little shorter than SMR 15. Blunt ends. Medium green color.

## HYBRID

Hybrid cucumbers are widely reported to show advantages in early vigor, production, uniformity, and sometimes disease resistance. Their current widespread use by market gardeners is good evidence that they are superior and well worth the difference in the cost of the seed.

56 HMS

(White Spine) CHALLENGER



A fine new  $F_1$  that matures early and makes very uniform, attractively shaped and colored fruits. Noted for its vigor and high productivity. Resistant to mosaic and downy mildew.

**FRUIT**—8 inches long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Very dark green, small seed cavity, crisp, sweet tasting flesh.

Aneth  
Dill**DILL**Aneto  
Eneldo*Anethum graveolens***LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH****HC 68**

Plants 2½ feet tall, annual, with very finely cut leaves and abundant umbels bearing flattened seed. All plant parts carry an aromatic flavor. Used in making dill pickles.

Aubergine  
Eierpflanze**EGGPLANT**Melanzana  
Berenjena*Solanum melongena***BLACK BEAUTY****HM 83**

The most popular home garden variety. Dark fruit color holds well for a long time after picking.

**PLANT**—24 to 30 inches tall, erect, compact, branched. Leaves large. Usually bears 4 to 6 fruit per plant.

**FRUIT**—Deep purplish black, smooth, large, blunt egg shaped.

88 M

## FLORIDA MARKET



A new variety of the Fort Myers Market type developed by Dr. Phares Decker, of the Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville, for resistance to Phomopsis blight. Ours is the "Cook" strain, which is somewhat more uniform than the original introduction.

**PLANT**—30 to 36 inches tall, hardy; strong, upright, compact growth. Yields well.

**FRUIT**—Long oval; blackish purple in color; fairly uniform.

88 M

## FORT MYERS MARKET

Well known in the South; valuable for its ability to withstand drought and for the fine appearance and market acceptance of its fruit.

**PLANT**—30 to 36 inches tall; upright, compact growth. Hardy and productive.

**FRUIT**—5½ to 6½ inches long, 4 inches in diameter, oval, slightly thicker near blossom end. Blackish purple color. Uniform shape and good quality.

Chicoree Endive—Scarole  
Endivien**ENDIVE**Indivia—Cicoria Scarola  
Endivia—Escarolo*Cichorium endivia***FLORIDA DEEP HEART****HMS 71**

Batavian Full Heart

Escarole



A fine variety, improved over the old Batavian Broadleaved. Leaves medium dark with slightly crumpled outer edges. Plants 12 to 16 inches across, growing in a dense mass and fairly upright so that the heart, composed of younger leaves and broader midribs, becomes well blanched. Widely used for market and shipping. *All America Selections Silver Medal 1934.*

**GREEN CURLED RUFFEC****MS 80**

Green Curled Green Ribbed

Dark green, finely cut but deeply cut and fringed leaves. Plant 12 to 15 inches across, easily tied for blanching. Leaves used for garnishing; the blanched hearts for salad. Midribs light green.

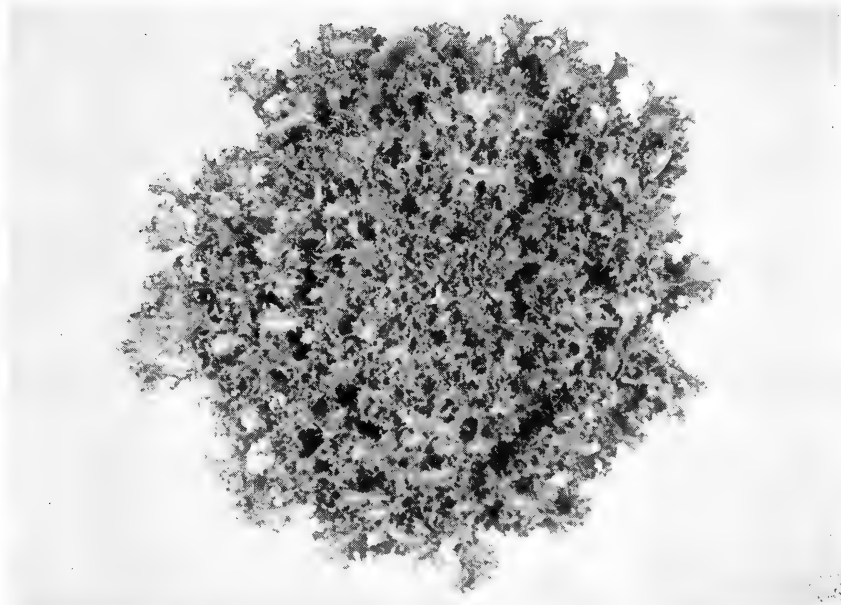


85 MS

**PANCALIER**  
**Green Curled Pink Rib**

Similar to Green Curled Ruffec except that its midribs are tinged with pink.

85 HMS

**SALAD KING**

Makes very large heads, 22 to 24 inches in diameter. Leaves are finely curled. Slow bolting and will withstand fall rains and early frosts. Full hearted.

Chou-frise  
Blatterkohl**KALE or BORECOLE**Cavolo riccio verde  
Col Crespo*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala***DWARF BLUE SCOTCH (Vates)****HMSCF 55**

Similar to Dwarf Green Scotch, except it has a distinct bluish cast. Can tolerate a considerable amount of cold weather without turning yellow. Plants are spreading and uniform; leaves are extremely curly and handsomely plumed. The Vates strain was introduced by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station.

**SIBERIAN IMPROVED****HM 60****Dwarf German Greens**

This variety is extremely vigorous and spreading in growth. Its dark, rich, bluish, frilled-edge leaves are attractive and of fine quality. A leading winter variety. Not finely curled.

Chou-rave  
Kohlrabi**KOHL RABI**Cavolo rapa  
Col rabano*Brassica caulorapa*

55

HM

EARLY WHITE VIENNA



The most popular variety. Good for forcing or for home and market garden.

PLANT—Small, with short leaves and stems. All green.

BULBS—Edible when about 2 inches in diameter. Globe shaped, of whitish green color. Flesh white, fine textured, crisp and tender. Mild turnip-like flavor.

Poireau  
Porree**LEEK**Porro  
Puerro*Allium porrum*

150

HM

**AMERICAN FLAG**  
**Large London Flag**  
**Giant Musselburg**

An old standard variety with stems that become very long, thick, and white. Early; popular with market gardeners wherever leek is grown. Mild flavor. Should be blanched with soil to lengthen edible portion.

Laitue  
Salat**LETTUCE**Lattuga  
Lechuga*Lactuca sativa***BIBB (Butterhead)****HM 54**

A very early variety of fine quality, used for forcing and home garden. It is distinctly different, forming a small rosette head for serving individual salads. Has become widely popular in recent years for garden and commercial forcing. Black seed.

**PLANT**—Small central rosette, 3½ inches wide and about 3 inches deep. Firm and crisp. Inside is golden yellow; outer leaves are dark green, oval, smooth, thick, tender and succulent.

**BIG BOSTON (Butterhead)****HM 75****Trocadero**

An old standard variety of the "butterhead" type known the world over. Can be grown for hotbed and cold frame forcing, or as an outdoor variety. One of the surest heading of the butterhead types for spring or fall crop. White seed. See also White Boston.

**HEADS**—Medium sized, globular, light green. Firm and compact, well formed, crisp and tender, with buttery light golden yellow heart. Outer leaves are smooth, glossy, medium light green, with slight tinge of reddish brown on the margins, more marked in cool weather.

**BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON (Loose Leaved)****HM 46**

An early, curled, loose-leaf lettuce which grows rapidly and dependably whether being forced under glass or out in the open field; fairly tolerant of hot weather. Black seed.

**PLANT**—Large, upright and compact; leaves crinkled and curled, but less so than Grand Rapids, crisp and tender. Delicate light green color.

70 HMS

DARK COS  
Romaine

Lettuce, Romaine or Dark Cos. Note the distinctive head formation.

Developed to withstand considerable heat and unfavorable weather. A valuable green salad variety and a good shipper. White seed.

**HEADS**—Large, erect, oval. Outer leaves dark green, slightly crumpled. Heads are well folded, with lighter green interior. Crisp, mildly bitter, endive-like flavor. Slow to bolt.

45 H

(Loose Leaved) EARLY CURLED SIMPSON

An early variety once widely used in the home garden, but now losing its popularity. White seed.

**PLANT**—Medium large, dependable grower. Leaves, formed in a compact bunch, are large, curled, crisp and tender. Clear light green color. Sweet and delicate.

43 HM

(Loose Leaved) GRAND RAPIDS H 5-4

A very uniform, high yielding selection from the Grand Rapids variety, released by the Ohio State Experiment Station. Has very good resistance to tip burn, as well as attractive well-frilled edges and high production. Black seed.

**GRAND RAPIDS (Loose Leaved)****HM 43**

The outstanding variety for greenhouse forcing, also extensively used as a very early market lettuce for outside growing. Fairly tolerant of hot weather. Black seed.

**PLANT**—Large, erect, compact, fast growing. Leaves cut and frilled. Crisp and tender. Attractive clear light green color, particularly sweet flavor.

**\* GREAT LAKES 659 (Crisphead)****S 83**

A standard market and shipping variety. Makes solid heads even under fairly adverse conditions. White seed. Best adapted to Southwest and northern muck areas.

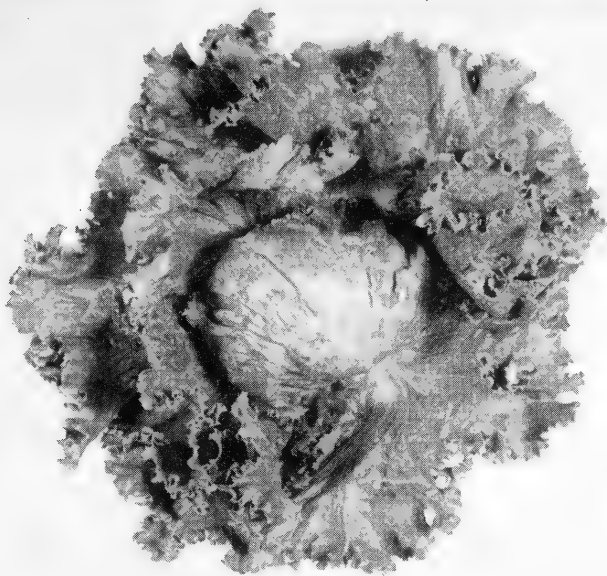
**HEADS**—Large, solid, crisp and fairly tender. Good shipping quality. Dark green outer leaves are well folded and ribby.

**\* GREAT LAKES PRIMAVERDE (Crisphead)****S 85**

Selected in the East out of regular Great Lakes, then reselected under Western conditions during the warmest growing period. Heads round to slightly flattened. Very good coverage protects against both heat and cold. Slow to bolt. Makes very uniform, solid 2-dozen size heads. Good in spring and fall on muck soils.

85 S

(Crisphead) GREAT LAKES R200-95



A new selection by the Waldo Rohnert Company. Very uniform plant with round, firm heads. Highly tolerant of tipburn. Widely adapted. Useful for summer lettuce on mineral soils.

85 S

(Crisphead) GREAT LAKES RIOVERDE

Selected in the lower Rio Grande Valley and reselected at the Rohnert ranch in Hollister, California. A large framed, dark green, slow bolting strain. Makes good size even under adverse conditions. Recommended for spring or fall on mineral soils.

82 HM

(Crisphead) HANSON

An old standard, medium late summer heading variety with good flavor and quality. White seed.

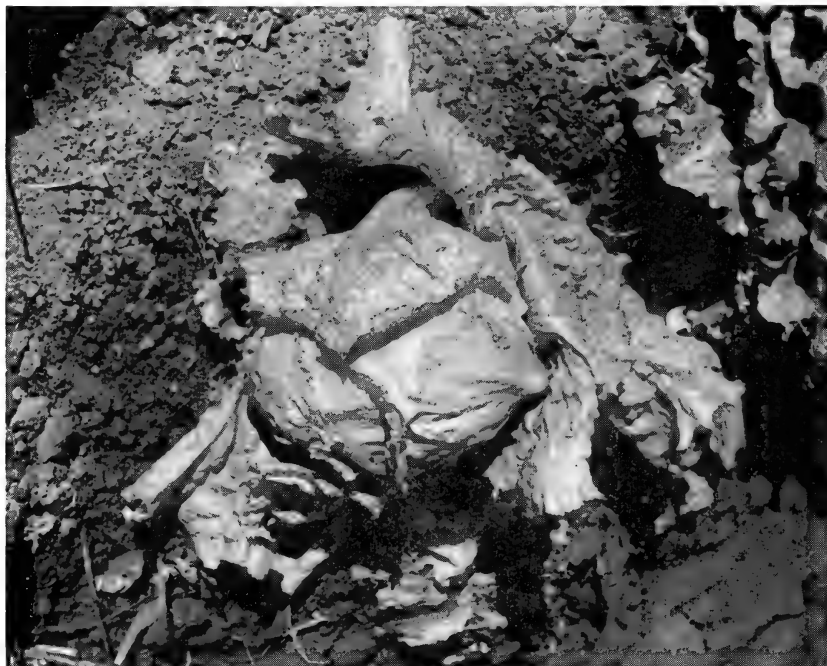
**HEADS**—Large, globular, light green. Tender and crisp, compact. Fine, sweet flavor. Outer leaves light green, large, with frilled edges.

68 HM

(Butterhead) HUBBARD MARKET  
St. Louis Market

A good quality lettuce for home garden, local market, or forcing. White seed.

**HEADS**—Dark green, crumpled, straight edged leaves, making a compact, medium sized, globular, firm, sweet, buttery-flavored head.

**ICEBERG (Crisphead)****H 82**

Greatly in demand for use in home gardens. The term "Iceberg" is used in the produce trade for any crisp-heading variety. This true Iceberg is more tender, of better flavor than New York, Great Lakes, and Imperial shipping types, but not as hardy. White seed.

**HEADS**—Medium large, well formed, attractive, compact. Outer leaves crumpled and frilled, light green. Interior is white, crisp, tender and sweet. Margins tinged with reddish brown.

**IMPERIAL 847 (Crisphead)****MS 82**

Resistant to brown blight and used in areas where this disease is a factor. Also used in other areas, and rather widely adapted, although largely replaced by Great Lakes strains. Black seed.

**HEADS**—Medium large, attractive, and oval shaped. Solid, and of generally good quality.

**MAY KING (Butterhead)****HM 61**

An early butterhead lettuce, for forcing under glass. Makes a good outdoor variety for a first early spring planting. White seed.

**HEADS**—Small, short, round, and compact. Light green outer leaves tinged with red. Inner part of head is creamy yellow and delicately flavored.



**65      HMS****(Butterhead) MIGNONETTE**

A heat tolerant variety used mostly in tropical areas. Black seed.

**HEADS**—Small, round, compact. Deep green color with the interior blanched.

**78      HMS****(Crisphead) NEW YORK  
Wonderful**

A well known head lettuce producing large, hard, handsome heads which will carry for long distances. White seed.

**HEADS**—Round, attractive dark green, tightly folded. Interior white, crisp, fairly tender. Outside leaves large, dark green, curled, with crinkled edges.

**43      H****(Loose Leaved) OAKLEAF**

A distinct lettuce with smooth but deeply lobed leaves which resemble the leaves of an oak tree. An old favorite in home gardens, as it shows good tolerance of hot weather. White seed.

**PLANT**—Medium large size, spreading, medium green; leaves are thick, succulent, and tender. Forms an attractive central rosette.

**66      HMS****(Cos) PARRIS ISLAND COS**

Developed by the USDA in cooperation with the South Carolina Truck Experiment Station. This variety is tolerant of lettuce mosaic. Otherwise it somewhat resembles Dark Green Cos except that it tends to grow larger under favorable conditions and to become more brittle. White seed.

**HEADS**—Large, erect, long oval; outer leaves dark green with heavy midrib, darker than Dark Green Cos. Very slightly crumpled. Crisp, lighter green interior.

**45      H****(Loose Leaved) PRIZEHEAD**

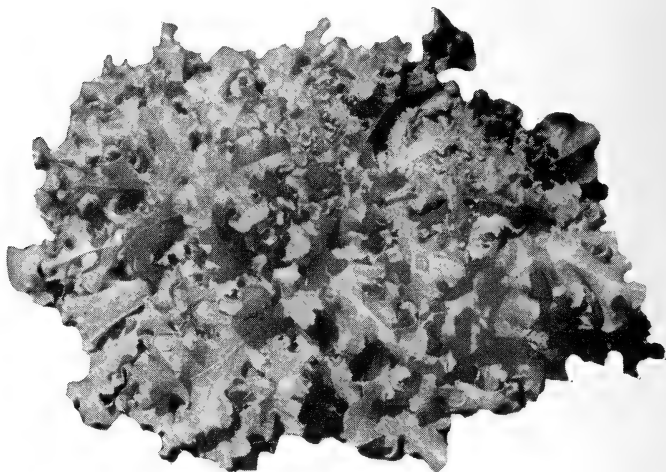
An old home garden favorite. Still considered one of the best non-heading varieties. Has bronzed reddish-green leaves with excellent flavor. Too tender for shipping. White seed.

**PLANT**—Medium size, with curled, frilled leaves; inner leaves thin, crisp and very tender, bright, medium green, fine sweet flavor; outside leaves bronzed reddish-green, crumpled.

**RUBY (Loose Leaved)****H 55**

A new variety developed by the USDA, its main value is ornamental. Leaves become very dark red and hold color into warm weather better than other red lettuces. Slow bolting, widely adapted. *All America Selections Bronze Medal 1954.* Black seed.

**HEADS**—Large, savoyed, very dark red over the entire surface. Not considered as good to eat as Prizehead, whose leaves are more tender and less bitter.

**SALAD BOWL (Loose Leaved)****HM 44**

A new variety developed by Dr. Ross C. Thompson of the USDA and particularly notable for its ability to produce attractive, tender leaves even under warm, dry conditions, and to stand handling better than most other leaf varieties. A fine home garden variety, each plant being of the proper size to make a complete "bowl of salad." Also well adapted to prepackaging. Black seed. *All America Selections Gold Medal 1952.*

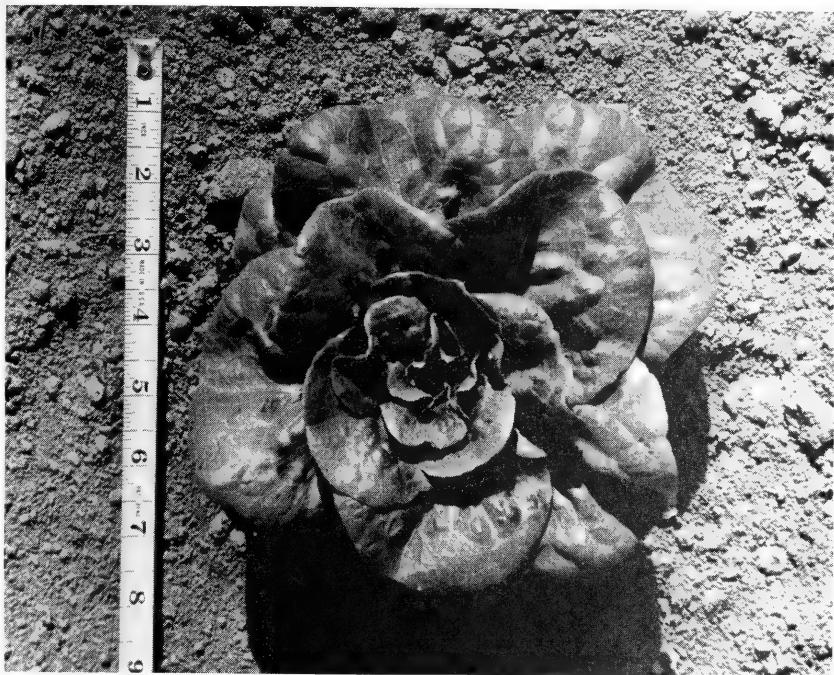
**PLANT**—Large, round, compact, and most attractive, with long, deeply-lobed, waved leaves of medium green color.

**VALVERDE (Crisphead)****S 82**

Developed by USDA and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Highly resistant to downy mildew. Dark green with thick wrapper leaves and good butt appearance. Makes firm heads that size well in cool weather. Bolts a little more quickly than other strains, so it should be used in cool seasons.

54 HM

(Butterhead) **VELVET**  
Improved Bibb



A fine new variety which closely resembles Bibb but stands without bolting as much as a month longer. Takes longer than Bibb to mature to its full size, but will produce heads the same size as Bibb in the same number of days as the latter. Developed by Dr. O. J. Robb of the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ontario, Canada.

**HEADS**—Similar to Bibb except it grows larger and its leaves are not fringed with red. Very fine eating quality.

74 HMS

(Butterhead) **WHITE BOSTON**  
Attraction  
Unrivalled  
Cabbage  
Butter

A butterhead variety similar to Big Boston except lighter in color and does not have the reddish-brown tinge on the margins of the leaves. Important in Europe, and a popular variety with Florida shippers. White seed.

**HEADS**—Medium sized, light green, firm, compact. Crisp and tender, of fine table quality, with creamy yellow interior. Outer leaves light green, smooth, glossy, and smooth edged.

Moutarde  
Senf**MUSTARD**Mostarda  
Mostaza*Brassica juncea***FLORIDA BROADLEAF****HMC 45**

A large, rapid growing type. Bright, medium green, thick, broad oval, smooth, large, slightly serrated leaves with a distinct, flattened, wide, whitish midrib. Extensively grown because of its good eating quality and slowness to bolt. Seeds reddish-brown.

**GREEN WAVE****HMSC 55**

A new strain of Southern Giant Curled Long Standing type, but darker green than others, longer standing, and a little slower growing. *All America Selections 1956.*

**TENDERGREEN****HMSC 35****Mustard Spinach****Komatsuma***Brassica perviridis*

An introduction of Oriental origin, liked for its resistance to hot dry weather, and for its delicious flavor resembling blended spinach and mustard. Leaves rich, medium green, large, oblong, smooth with slender, whitish center ribs. Does not bolt quickly.

50 HMSC

## SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED LONG STANDING



Probably the leading mustard variety. It sets a high standard in quality and attractiveness. Plants are large and upright. Leaves large, long, oval, crumpled, curled, and fringed on the margins. Bright medium green color. Seeds reddish-brown. *All America Selections Gold Medal 1935.*

Gombo  
Okra

## OKRA or GUMBO

Ocra  
Kimbombo*Hibiscus esculentus*

55 HMC

## CLEMSON SPINELESS

Developed by the South Carolina Experiment Station. A fine canning, market and garden variety most impressive for its uniformity of plant and practically spineless pods. *All America Selections Silver Medal 1939.* (Picture below.)

PLANT—4 to 4½ feet tall, moderate foliage. Very prolific.

PODS—Develop to 9 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter, but should be harvested much smaller. Straight, ridged, spineless, and tapered near the tip. Rich green and of good quality. A little thicker than Perkins Dwarf Green Long Pod.

55 HMCF

## GOLD COAST

A new release from the Louisiana Experiment Station. Developed from a cross between Louisiana Market and a plant introduction (P.I. 3650) from the Gold Coast of Africa. Plants are resistant to heat, and bear fruit over a long period of time.

PLANT—3½ to 4 feet tall. Sets fruit about every 2 inches along the stem. Semi-cut leaves with long petioles make harvesting easy.

PODS—Short and round (3-4 inches long, ½-¾ inch thick). Dark green, straight, very attractive. Spineless.

52 HMC

## PERKINS DWARF

As the name implies, this variety combines dwarf growing habit with the long pod characteristic. Pods are similar to Clemson Spineless but more slender, and not spineless.

**EMERALD****HCF 55**

A very attractive, new, dark green variety of the "velvet" type especially desirable for canning or freezing, developed by Campbell Soup Company. Very productive, and pods stay tender even at large size. (Picture below.)

**PLANT**—2½ to 3 feet tall, sturdy, well branched, with medium dark green foliage.

**PODS**—8 to 9 inches long by about ¾ inch diameter. Round, spineless, smooth. Appealing dark emerald green color.



Okra (left to right): Perkins Dwarf, Clemson Spineless, Emerald, and White Velvet.

 Oignon  
Zwiebel
**ONION**
 Cipolla  
Cebolla
*Allium cepa*

Onions fall into two classes: *Long-day varieties* which bulb well in Northern summer, and *Short-day varieties* which bulb well in the short days of Southern and tropical winter but do not do well in the North.

**BERMUDA YELLOW EXCEL 986****HMS 92**

A very mild, sweet variety developed from regular Yellow Bermuda by the USDA and California and Texas Experiment Stations. May be grown from plants, but satisfactory in the South for growing large onions direct from seed. Not suitable for long storage. Short-day.

**BULBS**—Medium size, flat, with juicy, mild, white flesh of coarse texture. Skin thin, straw colored.

**92 HS****CRYSTAL WAX**

A very early, mild flavored, clear white onion of the Bermuda group. Used particularly in the South for early shipping to Northern markets. Not suitable for long storage. Short-day.

**BULBS**—Medium size, flat. Flesh white, coarse textured, juicy, mild and sweet. Skin waxy, pure white.

**113 MS****DOWNING YELLOW GLOBE**

Similar to Southport or Brigham Yellow Globe. A good keeper, popular in some onion growing sections of the North. Long-day.

**BULBS**—Deep globe shape, light orange skin, strong, creamy white flesh.

**80 HMS****EARLY YELLOW BERMUDA L36**

Similar in general to Excel 986 except earlier and resistant to pink root.

**95 M****EARLY YELLOW GLOBE**

A variety which has the much desired combination of earliness, good color and shape, and good keeping qualities. Long-day.

**BULBS**—Medium large, globular to slightly elongated, with a deep golden color. Solid, crisp, fine texture, medium pungent. Light, creamy flesh.

**110 HMS****(F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid) GRANEX**

An F<sub>1</sub> hybrid developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA. The parents are lines of Excel Yellow Bermuda No. 986 and Texas Early Grano. Drouth and heat resistant, and yields better than either parent. Resistant to pink root. Short-day.

**BULBS**—Large, round, and flat. Thin, light yellow skin. Very mild flavor. Poor keeper.

**KEYSTONE YELLOW SWEET SPANISH NO. 6****HMS 112**

Selected and propagated at high elevation for over 18 years at our Twin Falls, Idaho growing station from material originally developed by Professor A. M. Binkley of the Colorado Experiment Station. Unquestionably the finest Sweet Spanish onion for growers and shippers. Produces tremendous tonnage of U.S. No. 1 per acre and stores over entire winter with remarkably low shrinkage. A vigorous grower; somewhat tolerant to thrip damage. Long-day.

**BULBS**—Large, perfect globe shape; small neck dries down nicely; heavy, protective, deep yellowish-brown skin. Flesh white, fine grained. Mild flavor.

**RED CREOLE C-5****HMS 150**

A variety selected at Louisiana State University from native material. Grows to large size. Resistant to thrips and an excellent keeper. Short-day.

**BULBS**—Large, oblate, with red skin. Flesh solid, fine grained, pinkish color, very pungent.

**SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE****M 115**

A uniform, high quality, prolific, large white onion. Keeps well for a reasonable length of time. Long-day.

**BULBS**—Medium large, perfect globe shape. Flesh waxy white, fine grained, solid, with mild flavor. Skin thin, pure white.

**TEXAS EARLY GRANO 502****MS 85**

Developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station for earliness and more uniform maturity than Early Grano. A mild flavored, early market onion. When properly matured, ships and holds a little better than the Bermudas. Short-day.

**BULBS**—Uniform in shape, deep globe to top-shaped, light yellow skin, pure white flesh, sweet and mild flavor. Resistant to splitting and bolting.

**WHITE LISBON BUNCHING****HM 95***Allium fistulosum*

A white non-bulbing variety generally used for early bunching onions. Swells only slightly at the base. Very uniform and attractive. Increasing in popularity rapidly with market growers.

**WHITE PORTUGAL****HMCDr 100***Silverskin*

The all purpose white onion. Excellent for production of sets, pickling, boiling, or green bunching. Early in maturity, hardy, and reliable. Long-day.

**BULBS**—Medium size, thick flat in shape. Flesh firm, white, fine grained, mild flavored. Skin silvery white.



112 MS

## WHITE SWEET SPANISH (JUMBO)



Fulfills demand of growers and shippers for a white Sweet Spanish onion that grows fine, large bulbs, stores over a short period, and yields with regular Yellow Sweet Spanish. Long-day.

**BULBS**—Large, very uniform globe shape, attractive pure white. Flesh white, fine grained, and of mild flavor.

Persil  
Petersilie

**PARSLEY**

Prezzemolo  
Perejil

*Petroselinum hortense*

80

**DARK GREEN ITALIAN**

Similar to Plain and used for the same purposes, this one is distinct for its very shiny, dark green color.

70

**MOSS CURLED**  
**Double Curled**  
**Triple Curled**

Unsurpassed for decorative garnishing purposes. This variety produces a compact growth of very rich, dark green leaves, which are extremely curled, frilled, and finely cut, giving a moss-like appearance.

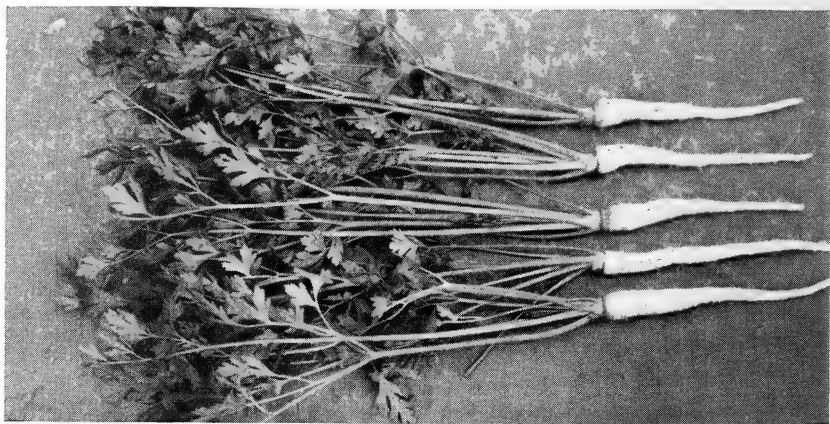
75

**PLAIN**

Desirable for its aromatic and flavoring qualities in soups, stews, vegetable dishes and salads. The plant is a heavy yielder of smooth, dark green, deeply cut but unfrilled leaves.

**HAMBURG (Edible Root)***P. hortense* var. *radicosum*

90



This parsley forms a thick parsnip-like root which is cooked as a vegetable and used for flavoring in soups. If desired, these roots may be stored for winter use, the same as other root crops. Leaves are flat and deeply cut, resembling the Plain variety in this respect.

Panais  
Pastinake**PARSNIP**Pastinaca  
Chirivia*Pastinaca sativa***HOLLOW CROWN****HMS    125**

One of the best and most popular varieties. Hardy, a vigorous grower, and highly dependable.

**ROOTS**—About 12 inches long, 3 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to a point, smooth, hollow crowned, white. Flesh fine textured and tender.

Petits Pois  
Erbsen**PEAS**Piselli  
Guisantes*Pisum sativum*

An interesting aspect of pea seed production is the fight against "rabbit ears." These are rogues, or off-types, named for the shape of their leaves, which actually resemble rabbit ears. They generally have sparse foliage and small, tight pods. Usually the peas are tough, and often they are inedible. Rabbit ears are always present in certain varieties (such as Hundredfold, Laxton Superb, and Thomas Laxton), and if uncontrolled, they will literally run wild, multiplying rapidly and ruining the stock in a few generations.

The only weapons effective against these pests are purelining and roguing.

Purelining means making single plant selections, followed by reselection and increase under close observation. One might think the controlled increase of seed from a single, ideal plant would eliminate these rogues. But certain varieties seem to have in their genetic makeup a tendency to break down—to "throw" rabbit ears—more markedly than others.

Hence purelining must be supplemented by roguing—removing off-types from the commercial seed production fields. This is done by trained crews under the supervision of Corneli field men. Roguing is no fancy frill. It is absolutely essential in the production of good seed. And it accounts for a significant part of the cost, averaging perhaps 5% of the wholesale price of the seed.

Traces of rabbit ears and other types of rogues are found even in the best commercial pea seed; but by continuously bringing on new purelines and by rogueing as much and as often as needed, Cornell's plant breeders and production supervisors keep the level of these off-types to just a trace.

### SPECIAL TERMS RELATING TO PEAS

Since peas have become one of the nation's most important canned and frozen vegetables, we include in these descriptions some data important to processors. Terms such as "heat units" and "sieve sizes" are a part of the everyday language of pea packers, and these characteristics are vital in the evaluation of a pea variety. They are also of interest to the student or home gardener who is interested in the detailed characteristics of a variety. Therefore, brief explanations of these terms follow:

**HEAT UNITS** The prime maturity stage in peas comes and goes rather quickly, especially in areas where the peas are likely to be maturing in warm weather. Accordingly, it is important for pea processors to be able to forecast rather accurately the date on which this prime maturity will be reached. Heat units are one tool used for such prediction. They may be expressed either in terms of "degree days" or "degree hours," and the degree day figure is the one most commonly used. The degree day figures included in these descriptions were obtained from replicated test plots at our Twin Falls, Idaho breeding farm. They very likely will not be accurate for the same variety when grown under other conditions, on different soils, or in other areas. They do offer a basis, however, for comparing one variety with another; and they may be used as they stand to give the processor an indication of when he should start making careful and frequent checks of the fields, for maturity.

**SIEVE SIZES** Many processors pass the peas coming in from the fields and the viners over sieves of varying sizes, and pack the various diameters separately, since fancy grade peas of number two sieve size normally sell for a higher price than fancy peas of number three size, and so on. The sieve diameters corresponding to the different sizes are as follows: sieve size number one equals 18/64"; two, 20/64"; three, 22/64"; four, 24/64"; five 26/64"; six, 28/64".

**TENDEROMETER** This is a device for measuring hardness of peas. A reading of 100 or less corresponds to "fancy."

**STANDARD, EXTRA STANDARD, FANCY** These terms refer to hardness, mainly a matter of maturity.

\* Asterisks indicate smooth seeded varieties.

#### 75 HMF

**ALDERMAN**  
Dark Telephone  
Telephone

Heavy production, very good quality, attractive pods, and wilt resistance make this a fine variety for home or market garden, as well as for quick freezing. Wilt Resistant.

**VINE**—4½ to 5 feet tall, dark green, coarse, hardy, prolific. 1st bloom on 15th or 16th node.

**PODS**—4½ to 5½ inches long, single, broad, plump, well-filled, dark green, pointed, straight, 8 to 10 peas.

**PEAS**—Large, dark green, tender, sweet, excellent flavor. Dry seed squarish to flattened, wrinkled, light green in color. 1,425 per pound.

#### 74 HM

**DWARF ALDERMAN**  
Dwarf Telephone

A semi-tall vined pea with large, dark pods. Wilt Resistant.

**VINE**—28 inches tall, sturdy, branching. Dark green and prolific. 1st bloom on 16th node.

**PODS**—5 inches long, broad, dark green, slightly curved and pointed, usually 9 peas.

**PEAS**—Large, irregular round, bright green, sweet and tender. Seed wrinkled, large and green. 1,440 per pound.

**DWARF GRAY SUGAR\* (Edible Pod)****H 66**

A home garden type that is used for its edible pods, which can be taken young and cooked like snapbeans, or used as garnish in salads. Also widely used in cooked Chinese food. Wilt resistant.

**VINE**—24 to 30 inches tall, hardy, prolific, slender. Purple blossoms. 1st bloom on 14th node.

**PODS**—2½ to 3 inches long, usually double, light green, curved, almost blunt, fairly plump and fleshy. Somewhat stringy and fibrous unless harvested when very young.

**PEAS**—This variety is not grown for the peas. Dry seed is small, smooth, round, and mottled reddish-gray in color. 2,160 per pound.

**GARDEN ALASKA\*****HC 54**

A refined strain of regular Alaska, selected for small berry size and thin skin. Probably the most widely grown of all peas because of its earliness and resistance to fusarium wilt. Known to everyone either as canned "Early June" peas or as a home garden favorite. 1,262 degree days to 100 tenderometer reading. Wilt Resistant.

**VINE**—28 inches tall, slender, light green, uniform in growth. 1st bloom on 8th or 9th node.

**PODS**—2¾ inches long, single, smooth, blunt, light green, straight, round, 5 to 7 peas.

**PEAS**—Small, round, medium green, uniform. Dry seed bluish-gray green, and smooth. 2,300 per pound.

73 HF

**GIANT STRIDE****Icer****Stratagem Improved****Asgrow 40****Wyoming Wonder**

An extra large podded variety of fine quality, still used to some extent for freezing and in the home garden.

**VINE**—24 to 28 inches tall, dark green, very productive. 1st bloom on 15th node.

**PODS**—5 to 5½ inches long, borne in pairs and singly, slightly curved, pointed, broad, dark green, 8 to 10 peas.

**PEAS**—Large, irregular round, tender. Dry seed large, wrinkled, green. 1,400 per pound.

62 HM

**LAXTON PROGRESS****Progress 9**

A fine large podded variety of Laxtonian type. Matures quite uniformly. Excellent early home garden variety.

**VINE**—16 to 18 inches tall, dark green, prolific. 1st bloom on 9th or 10th node.

**PODS**—4½ to 4¾ inches long, borne singly, fully ¾ inch broad, dark green, curved and pointed, 7 to 9 peas.

**PEAS**—Large, dark green, oval, very tender and sweet. Dry seed large, elongated, flattened, wrinkled, green and yellow. 1,400 per pound.

**HUNDREDFOLD**Laxtonian  
Blue Bantam**HM 62**

A large podded variety of very fine quality. Highly recommended for the home garden.

VINE—18 to 20 inches tall, uniform dark green, very productive. 1st bloom on 10th node.

PODS— $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, borne singly, broad, curved, pointed, dark green, 8 peas.

PEAS—Large, slightly flattened, sweet, excellent flavor and texture. Dry seed large, wrinkled, cream and green in color. 1,520 per pound.

**LITTLE MARVEL****HM 62**

A very popular home garden variety, with small, attractive pods and good quality.

VINE—18 inches tall, sturdy, dark green, very productive. 1st bloom on 11th node.

PODS—3 inches long, occasionally double, blunt, dark green, plump, round, exceptionally well filled, 7 to 8 peas.

PEAS—Large, medium green, tender and sweet. Dry seed distinctly squarish, wrinkled, and green. 1,680 per pound.

## 60 HMF

THOMAS LAXTON W.R.  
Freezonian

The variety with very highest quality for home or commercial freezing. 1,544 degree days to 100 tenderometer reading. Wilt resistant.

VINE—34 to 36 inches tall, medium green, vigorous. 1st bloom on 9th node.

PODS—3½ inches long, borne singly, straight, broad, plump, blunt, dark green, 7 to 8 peas.

PEAS—Almost round, dark green, very tender and sweet. Dry seed wrinkled, cream and green in color. 1,600 per pound.

## HMF 66

WANDO



Developed from a cross between Laxton Progress and a hardy Perfection-type pea by the late Dr. B. L. Wade, U.S. Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina. Very tolerant of both heat and cold, therefore valuable for extending harvest season into warm weather. 1,783 degree days to 100 tenderometer reading.

VINE—24 to 28 inches tall, dark green, vigorous and prolific. Stiff stem with zigzag internodes. 1st bloom on 13th or 14th node.

PODS—3½ inches long, borne mostly singly, straight, blunt, fairly tight, dark green.

PEAS—Medium size, square shaped, dark green, fairly good eating quality. Dry seed wrinkled, green, medium size. 2,200 per pound.

**WILLETT WONDER****HM 70**

A cold tolerant variety used in the South for winter planting. Wilt resistant.

VINE—26 inches tall, dark green, heavily branched.

PODS—3 inches long, borne both singly and doubly, blunt, light green, rough.

PEAS—Very small, round, light green. Dry seed wrinkled, cream color. 2,160 per pound.

Piment  
Paprika**PEPPER**Peperone  
Pimento*Capsicum frutescens***PUNGENT or "HOT"****ANAHEIM CHILI****CDr 80**

California Chili

Used commercially for canning and drying.

PLANT—20 to 24 inches high, upright, hardy, vigorous, and heavily productive. Fairly large leaves.

FRUIT—6 to 8 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapering to a point. Nearly straight. Flesh thicker than average for this group, pungent. Deep green turning to rich scarlet at maturity.

**LONG SLIM CAYENNE****HMCDr 70**

Finger Hot

A leading variety for drying, grinding, and for sauces. Widely adapted.

PLANT—24 to 30 inches tall, erect, upright, vigorous, and very productive.

FRUIT—4½ to 5 inches long, ½ inch in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to a point. Thin, slender, and twisted. Very "hot." Color deep green changing to brilliant red.



65 HMC

HUNGARIAN WAX



An important pickling variety. The new Keystone strain, developed at our Keystone Valley Farm in St. Louis County, is much improved over previously existing strains of this variety. It is particularly well liked for its thicker flesh, blunt tip, and uniform, clear yellow color.

**PLANT**—12 to 15 inches high, hardy and very prolific, bears fruit both upright and pendant. Capable of making extremely high yields when the season is favorable.

**FRUIT**—4½ to 5 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter at shoulder, tapered to a blunt tip. Smooth and straight, thick fleshed, pungent. Clear yellow becoming bright red at maturity.

### SWEET

60 HM

**ALLBIG**  
 Formerly Illinois F5

A new variety developed at the University of Illinois by Professor B. L. Weaver. An early, high yielding pepper of the World Beater group.

**PLANT**—Medium size, very compact, very good vigor. Continues to produce over a long period. Heavy foliage.

**FRUIT**—4 to 5 inches long, 3 to 4 inches wide, tapering slightly. Fruit surface fairly rough. Medium thick walls. Dark green color turning crimson red when ripe.

**CALIFORNIA WONDER****HMSC    74**

Formerly the most widely used sweet variety of pepper, but losing ground in many areas because of its susceptibility to mosaic.

**PLANT**—24 to 28 inches in height, upright, vigorous, and heavily productive over a long season, though a shy bearer in some areas.

**FRUIT**—4½ inches long, 3½ to 4 inches across, blocky, 3- and 4-lobed, borne upright, sometimes becoming pendant. Flesh thick, tender, with mild, sweet flavor. Fruit very handsome, smooth. Glossy deep green changing to a brilliant crimson upon ripening.

**CUBAN****MS    62**

Similar to Neapolitan but paler, more yellowish in color, and said to be resistant to heat and rain.

**FLORIDA GIANT****HMS    75**

A selection of California Wonder adapted to the South and particularly well liked in Florida. A hardy, vigorous type with large, protective leaves.

**PLANT**—About 24 to 28 inches tall, heavy and sturdy.

**FRUIT**—Similar to California Wonder except slightly larger.

68 MS

**EARLY CALWONDER**

An early strain of the California Wonder type.

**PLANT**—Smaller and more prolific, but similar to California Wonder; sturdy and vigorous.

**FRUIT**—4 inches long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, 3- and 4-lobed, uniform. Flesh wall thick, sweet and mild. Turns bright crimson at maturity.

62 MS

**NEAPOLITAN**

A very early and prolific narrow-fruited variety grown for market and shipping.

**PLANT**—22 to 26 inches tall, bears fruit upright. Very productive. Leafy.

**FRUIT**—4 inches long by 2 inches at widest, fairly smooth. Flesh thin, mild and sweet. Yellowish medium green turning red when ripe.

79 HMC

**PIMIENTO TRUHART  
Perfection**

A leading canning variety. The Keystone strain has been selected for thick flesh and uniform size and shape of the fruits.

**PLANT**—30 inches tall, upright, late but productive, dark green foliage.

**FRUIT**— $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches long and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, pendant and upright, smooth, heart-shaped. Flesh thick, unusually sweet and mild. Color rich green turning to deep scarlet.

**KEYSTONE RESISTANT GIANT****HMSC 74**

A new variety of the Florida Giant type, developed at Corneli's St. Louis breeding farm. Has received enthusiastic acclaim from both commercial growers and experiment station workers who have grown and tested it. Produces more fancy fruit than other mosaic resistant varieties, plants stand up better, and fruits stay green longer. Mosaic resistant.

**PLANT**—28 inches tall, upright and vigorous. Extremely thick stems and abundant foliage.

**FRUIT**—4½ inches long, 3¾ inches across, mostly 4-lobed. Very thick, sweet flesh. Attractive dark green turning dark red when ripe.

**WORLD BEATER**

**Large Bell**  
**Bullnose**

**HM 68**

A reliable sweet pepper for the home and market garden.

**PLANT**—24 to 30 inches tall, erect, very prolific.

**FRUIT**—4 to 4½ inches long and 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, squarish, somewhat tapering, ridged. Flesh thin, sweet, mild flavored. Color deep green becoming scarlet upon maturity.

## 74 HMSC

## KEYSTONE WONDER GIANT

Our elite strain, a highly improved, purelined pepper of the Florida Giant type, selected to rigid uniformity and thick flesh. Much used by gardeners, shippers and canners who require the very best. Under good conditions produces large crops of beautiful, heavy peppers. Susceptible to tobacco mosaic and therefore not recommended where this disease is a limiting factor.

**PLANT**—About 24 to 28 inches tall, upright, vigorous, clean growth with abundant foliage. Heavily productive.

**FRUIT**—4½ inches long and 3¾ inches across, mostly 4-lobed, borne upright, some becoming pendant. Flesh is sweet and very thick, making fruits solid and heavy. Deep glossy green turning deep scarlet when ripe.

## 58 HMSC

## SWEET BANANA

Originated at our St. Louis breeding farm, where fruits have developed as early as 50 days from setting in the field; unbelievably productive. Sweet, of banana yellow color. Long, slender shape, excellent for canning whole. Very ornamental. *All America Selections Bronze Medal 1941.*



Our new pickling strain of Sweet Banana pepper, shorter, straighter, more blunt, and thicker fleshed than the old strain, one fruit of which is shown at upper right.

## 74 MS

## YOLO WONDER

A mosaic resistant California Wonder strain developed by Campbell Soup Company at Davis, California.

**PLANT**—26 inches high, upright, very vigorous, productive.

**FRUIT**—4 inches long by 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, 3- and 4-lobed. Blocky, smooth. Fruit are often rather short, particularly on the first picking. Flesh thick, with mild sweet flavor. Dark green color changing to brilliant red on ripening.

Potiron  
Kurbis**PUMPKIN**Zucca  
Calabaza*Cucurbita moschata***CONNECTICUT FIELD****HMC 120****Big Tom**~~C. pepo~~

A standard old variety of the field group used for canning. Good for Halloween pumpkins.

**FRUIT**—Average about 12 inches deep, 14 inches in diameter, and weigh up to 20 pounds. Round and flattened on the ends, with smooth, hard, somewhat grooved surface. Orange-yellow in color.

**FLESH**—Medium thin, fair quality. Rather light to medium yellow in color.

**DICKINSON****HC 120**

Presently the leading variety for canning because of its heavy yield and good quality.

**FRUIT**—18 inches long, 12 inches in diameter, weigh up to 25 pounds. Mostly oval in shape. Skin smooth and light yellow.

**FLESH**—Thick, meaty, with excellent, smooth texture. Very rich orange color.

**EARLY SUGAR****HMC 115****New England Pie**~~C. pepo~~

An excellent small-fruited pumpkin for canning and pie making. A prolific variety and a good keeper.

**FRUIT**—6 inches deep, 8 inches in diameter, weigh about 4 pounds. Round, but flattened at the ends. Slightly grooved, hard shell. Very dark orange.

**FLESH**—Fairly thick, fine textured, and sweet flavored. Orange-yellow.

**GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW****H 115**

Widely grown for stock feed, but sometimes used by canners. Makes good pies. Like the rest of the cushaws, it is exceedingly prolific.

**FRUIT**—20 inches long, 9 inches in diameter at blossom end, weigh about 12 pounds. Neck curved, but not as much as Cushaw Crookneck Golden. Shell hard at maturity. Skin smooth and white, with mottled green stripes.

**FLESH**—Thick, solid, and fairly fine grained. Yellow.

**KING OF THE MAMMOTH****H 120****Potiron****C. maxima**

This giant-fruited variety is noted for being the largest of all pumpkins or squashes. Makes an interesting specimen for show purposes, and valuable for stock feed.

**FRUIT**—20 inches deep, 24 inches in diameter, weigh up to 100 pounds, but ordinarily weigh about 60 pounds. Flattened in shape, slightly grooved. Shell hard. Skin yellow, mottled with orange.

**FLESH**—Thick, coarse, of fair quality. Deep yellow in color.

112 H

**WHITE CUSHAW**  
**Jonathan**

Similar to Cushaw Crookneck Green Striped in type and usage, except neck is shorter. Also, this variety is a little better for storage because it is harder.

**FRUIT**—18 inches long, 8 inches in diameter at blossom end, weigh about 10 pounds. Rind hard. Skin creamy white.

**FLESH**—Thick, solid, fine grained, of fine quality. Orange in color.

 Radis  
 Rettich, Radieschen
**RADISH**
 Ravanello  
 Rabanito
*Raphanus sativus*

An Idaho seed field of Scarlet Globe Medium Top radish in full bloom.

55 HM

**CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH**

A fast-growing, large winter radish, desirable for its smooth, firm flesh which makes it usable in nearly all sizes.

**SHAPE**—5 to 7 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, smooth, solid, mildly pungent. Half long, cylindrical root, tapered at the end.

**COLOR**—Pure white.

**CHAMPION****H 22**

This is in our opinion the finest all-round radish for home garden use. It grows quickly to edible size then will continue increasing to about 2½ inches in diameter. Will stand for an amazingly long time without becoming pithy. Mild, sweet flesh. Very large tops.

**SHAPE**—Deep oval, becoming quite elongated under some conditions.

**COLOR**—Bright scarlet.

**CHERRY BELLE****HMS 22**

A very uniform short top variety that is now the most widely used for both forcing and outdoor planting. Its bright color shows very attractively through polyethylene bags now used by the majority of the shippers. Not highly recommended for home garden use because it becomes pithy if allowed to stand too long.

**SHAPE**—Round, small, very uniform and with fine root ends.

**COLOR**—Uniform bright scarlet.

° **CHINESE ROSE WINTER**  
Scarlet China

**HM 50**

The most popular winter variety. A handsome and dependable radish, easy to grow, excellent for bunching or winter storage.

**SHAPE**—5 to 7 inches long, up to 2 inches at shoulder and becoming larger at the base, blunt, smooth, bright rose; flesh white, crisp, and mild.

Deep rose.



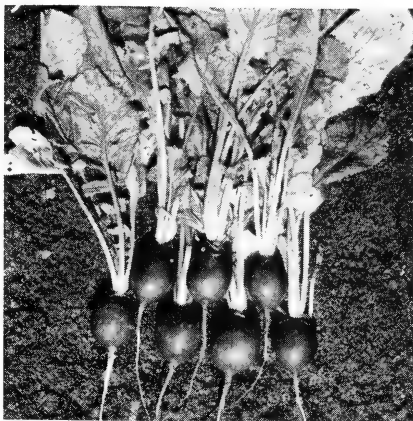
## 23 HMS

## COMET

A market and shipping radish which is increasing in prominence because of its bright scarlet color which shows well through cellophane and other transparent packaging materials. Tops are long, and this variety is therefore adapted for market use only where tops are removed before shipping. Stands for a long time before becoming pithy. *All America Selections Silver Medal 1936.*

**SHAPE**—Small, short oval. Smooth exterior.

**COLOR**—Bright scarlet, very attractive.



## 24 HM

## FRENCH BREAKFAST

A popular long variety for home and market garden and for forcing. Very quick growing and becomes pithy fast. Small tops.

**SHAPE**—Oblong to half-long, medium small, blunt, with slender tap root. Smooth.

**COLOR**—Rose-scarlet with white tip.

## 27 HM

 ICICLE  
Lady Finger

The most popular and earliest long, pure white radish. Standard in home and market gardens and may be used for forcing. Tops are small. Very tender and brittle when young, with mild flavor.

**SHAPE**—Oblong, about 5 to 6 inches in length and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. Somewhat irregular. Tapers to a point.

**COLOR**—All white.

## 26 HM

 LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET  
Cardinal

A fine long, red, market and home garden sort. Very uniform in shape. Flesh is crisp and tender.

**SHAPE**— $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches long,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, straight and slender, smooth, tapered.

**COLOR**—Bright scarlet. White tap root.

## 22 HMS

## RED PRINCE

A new development of the University of Wisconsin, selected out of a Scarlet Globe Short Top strain for resistance to fusarium wilt. Extremely attractive, highly refined and very uniform. Very small, weak tops.

**SHAPE**—Round to deep round, with very fine tap root.

**COLOR**—Deep scarlet.

**ROUND WHITE****HM 30****White Box**

A medium early, medium short top variety used mainly in home gardens. The earliest of the white varieties; stays firm longer than most of the red ones. Flavor is unusually mild and sweet.

**SHAPE**—Slightly flattened to round. Medium large,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Smooth. Fine tap root.

**COLOR**—Snow-white throughout.

**SCARLET GLOBE MEDIUM TOP****HMS 22**

An important strain with refined medium length top which is most desirable, especially for cool season growing. Bunches very well for packing. Flesh is crisp and of fine quality.

**SHAPE**—Olive shaped, medium small, very uniform, Smooth, with fine tap roots.

**COLOR**—Bright scarlet.

**SCARLET GLOBE SHORT TOP****HMS 22**

A popular variety for mechanical harvesting, especially on muck land.

**SHAPE**—Round, smooth and uniform, fine tap roots.

**COLOR**—Scarlet.

**SPARKLER****HM 25****Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip**

A popular variety in home and market gardens. Selected from the original Scarlet Turnip White Tip, the sparkler strain has a large white tip comprising about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the root surface. Tops are small, but heavier under warm growing conditions. This Sparkler strain supercedes the Scarlet Turnip White Tip.

**SHAPE**—Round to oblate, medium size, smooth, small tap root.

**COLOR**—Upper portion deep scarlet; lower  $\frac{1}{3}$  distinctly defined, clear white. Flesh white.

Salsifi  
Skorzoner (Weiss)**SALSIFY**Scorzobianco  
Salsifi bianco*Tragopogon porrifolius*

150 HMS

**MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND**

Sometimes called "vegetable oyster." Slow growing, but produces large, uniform, smooth, high quality, creamy white roots. The standard variety for home and market gardeners and shippers. A good winter keeper.

Epinar  
Spinat**SPINACH**Spinacio  
Espinaca*Spinacia oleracea*

50 HMSCF

**AMERICA**

A very attractive new introduction of the Bloomsdale Long Standing type. Very slow growing, but stands hot weather well and resists bolting. Recommended only for warm weather production. *All America Selections Silver Medal 1951.*

PLANTS—Medium tall, full but rather spreading.

LEAVES—Thick, much crumpled and savoyed.

37 HMSCF

**BADGER SAVOY**

A new introduction of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Its parentage involves Viroflay, Virginia Savoy, and P.I. 140467. Resembles Virginia Savoy in growth rate and general plant habit, but is darker green, more heavily savoyed, and much longer standing. Habit is quite erect, well suited to machine harvesting. Resistant to blue mold.

40 HMSCF

**BLOOMSDALE DARK GREEN**  
Bloomsdale Savoy Reselected

The leading all-round variety extensively used for shipping, local market and processing. An improved successor to older Bloomsdale strains. Has fine deep green color and is attractively curled. *All America Selections Bronze Medal 1937.*

PLANTS—Compact, upright, very hardy, vigorous. Leaves stand up fairly well on short petioles.

LEAVES—Medium large, very thick, rounded, savoyed, crumpled, rich dark green, of excellent quality.

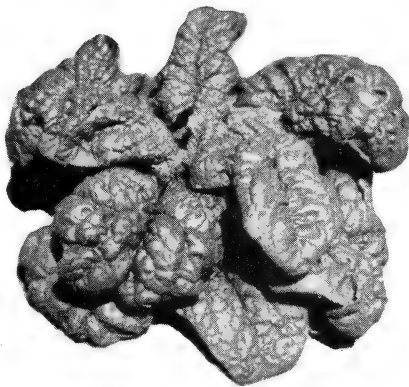
44 HMSCF

**BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING**

Similar in appearance to other Bloomsdale strains, but its long standing ability makes it better for late spring or summer crop and for over-wintering. A few days later, but will stand from a week to ten days longer before forming seed stalks.

PLANTS—Compact, with short petioles, rather erect; hardy, vigorous grower, very attractive.

LEAVES—Medium large, rounded tips, very thick, heavily savoyed and crumpled, rich deep glossy green, tender, of good quality.



**DIXIE MARKET****MSCF 35**

A USDA introduction. Fast growing, heavily savoyed, and resistant to mildew. Rapidly becoming very popular for fall planting and over-wintering.

**PLANTS**—Upright habit, facilitating insect control and mechanical harvesting.

**LEAVES**—Like Bloomsdale Dark Green, and heavily savoyed.

**GIANT NOBEL****MSC 43**

Outstanding variety of the giant, thick, smooth-leaved group. Early in season, coming into edible stage between Bloomsdale Savoy and Long Standing. Slow to bolt. *All America Selections Silver Medal 1933.*

**PLANTS**—Large, spreading, hardy, rapid grower, an exceptionally heavy yielder.

**LEAVES**—Very large; of broad arrow shape with rounded tip; moderately thick, curled in early stages, smooth to slightly crumpled at maturity, more crumpled in cooler weather; rich bright green in color, crisp, tender, of excellent quality.

**NEW ZEALAND****H 65*****Tetragonia expansa***

A distinct kind that is not a true spinach. It will thrive on poor soil or in hot weather conditions not suitable for ordinary spinach. Leaves or tips of branches must be plucked individually for cooking, thus permitting the plants to continue producing over a long period. Seed large, irregular, and difficult to germinate except under favorable soil conditions.

**PLANTS**—Large, hardy, profusely branching and spreading, producing fine green shoots; should be planted in 3-foot rows.

**LEAVES**—Small, broad, pointed, thick, fleshy, deep green, of fine spinach-like flavor when cooked.

**OLD DOMINION (Blight Resistant)****MSCF 41**

An introduction by the Virginia Experiment Station, resistant to mosaic and somewhat longer standing than Virginia Savoy. Widely used to replace Bloomsdale where blight or mosaic is a factor.

**PLANTS**—Similar to Bloomsdale, except a little flatter, more spreading in growth and slightly smoother in appearance.

**LEAVES**—Similar to Bloomsdale, except somewhat more pointed, and slightly less savoyed.

**SAVOY SUPREME****HMSCF 42**

Developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station out of the same parent material as Wisconsin Bloomsdale. Its growth rate is slower than Wisconsin Bloomsdale or Badger Savoy. Very heavily savoyed, dark green, and very long standing.



Spinach, New Zealand

**35 MSCF****(Blight Resistant) VIRGINIA SAVOY  
Bloomsdale Blight Resistant**

Developed by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for blight (mosaic) resistance. Valuable for fall planting when blight is most severe. The fastest growing savoy type, it matures a crop in the fall when other varieties fail. Resembles Bloomsdale, but in spring bolts to seed quickly and must be harvested when first ready.

**PLANTS**—Fairly upright or semi-vase in form, tending to hold leaves off ground; exceptionally rapid grower.

**LEAVES**—Similar to Bloomsdale but not quite as heavily curled, nor as uniform.

**42 HMSCF****WISCONSIN BLOOMSDALE**

A Wisconsin introduction, developed from crosses involving Viroflay, Virginia Savoy, Bloomsdale Dark Green, Bloomsdale Long Standing, and P.I. 140467. Plant habit is semi-erect. Leaves are dark green, medium savoyed, and have a very attractive sheen. Very long standing. Resistant to blue mold.

**HYBRID**

A Western seed field of Early Hybrid 7 spinach showing the clear area where the pollen row has been removed.

**ADEN****HMSCF 45**

A very fine all purpose long standing spinach, with savoyed leaves. Very heavy producer and highly recommended for home garden as well as commercial planting either in spring or in fall. Resistant to mildew and mosaic.

**PLANTS**—Compact but erect. Extremely vigorous.

**LEAVES**—Medium size, very heavy, dark green, and well savoyed. Fine eating quality.

**BASRA****MSCF 40**

A heavily savoyed hybrid that is resistant to both mildew and mosaic. Recommended for fall planting. A very heavy producer in the savoy-leaved class.

**PLANTS**—Vigorous and erect.

**LEAVES**—Medium size, thick, and well savoyed. Dark green and very tender.

**35 HMSCF (Blue Mold and Blight Resistant) EARLY HYBRID 7**

The first commercially important hybrid spinach, developed by the USDA. The seed parent for this cross is a combination of the lines 99 and 95, the pollen parent is Virginia Savoy. The variety's outstanding features are 75% resistance to blue mold, resistance to blight, its quick, vigorous growth, and heavy production averaging about 25% better than Virginia Savoy. Like the latter, it bolts quickly and is recommended only for fall planting.

**PLANTS**—Very upright, holding leaves well off the ground and thereby well adapted for harvesting with a mechanical greens cutter.

**LEAVES**—Variable in shape and texture, smooth to semi-savoy, heavy, dark green, of fine quality.

**35 MSCF SALMA**

A fast growing hybrid that has topped all others in production. Bolts quickly, so it must be planted in the fall. Resistant to mildew and mosaic.

**PLANTS**—Extremely vigorous and upright, easy to harvest mechanically with a minimum of waste.

**LEAVES**—Large, heavy, semi-savoyed. Dark green and of fine quality.

 Courge  
Kurbis

**SQUASH  
SUMMER**

 Zucca  
Calabaza

*Cucurbita pepo*
**55 HMS BENNING GREEN TINT**

A very heavy yielder of excellent quality fruits which are borne around the crown of the plant. Used mainly in the Southwest.

**FRUIT**—3 inches by 1½ inches at normal picking stage, becoming somewhat larger as it matures. Patty-pan shaped, with scalloped edges. Exterior has a delicate greenish tint when young, turning buff at maturity.

**60 HMS COCOZELLE, LONG**

A bush summer squash. Fruit are delicious when eaten in immature stage. Our fine, uniform, long strain is a favorite with shippers.

**FRUIT**—16 inches long and 4 inches in diameter when mature, weigh about 4 pounds. Cylindrical and straight, with smooth surface. Dark green when immature, changing to alternate stripes of dark green and yellow at maturity.

**FLESH**—Greenish white, with fine flavor and texture.

**50 HMS EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK**

Valuable market and shipping squash. Packs well in hampers for shipment. For best eating and to compete with the popular Early Summer Crookneck on the market, must also be harvested very young, when 4 to 6 inches long. A good producer. Bush habit. *All America Selections Silver Medal 1938.*

**FRUIT**—12 inches long and 3½ inches in diameter when mature, smaller toward stem end. Clear yellow color.

**FLESH**—White, fine grained, with delicate flavor.

**EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK****HMS 52**

The most widely used of the summer squashes. A superb sort for home and market gardens and for shipping. Fruit, produced profusely on the bush type vine, should be harvested when immature. Our strain is very uniform; a favorite with shippers.

**FRUIT**—10 inches long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter when mature, small crooked neck with enlarged blossom end where seeds are borne. Rich orange-yellow, warted skin when mature; light yellow when in young, edible stage.

**FLESH**—Creamy white, fine textured, noted for its fine flavor

**EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP****HMS 52****Patty Pan**

Still the leading white bush summer squash. It is early in season and desirable for the home market gardener and shipper. Fruit used when immature.

**FRUIT**—3 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter when mature, general shape round with scalloped edges, flattened. White in color.

**FLESH**—White, fine grained, and well flavored, until it begins to ripen.

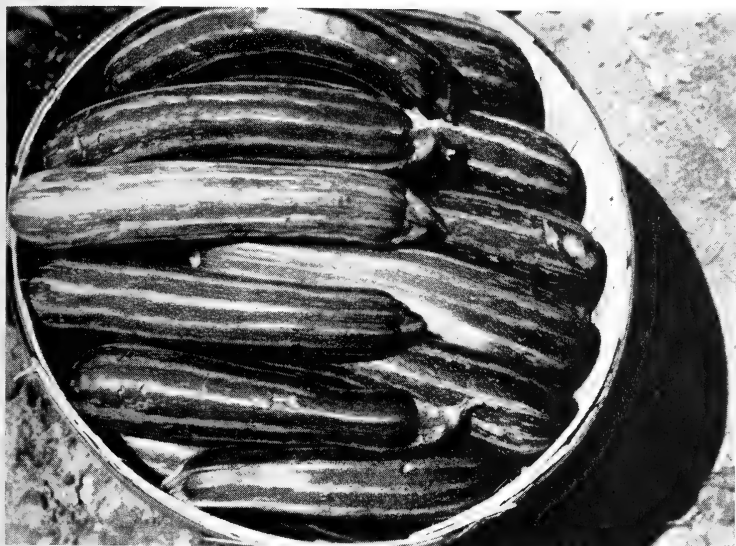
**ZUCCHINI BLACK****HMSF 60**

A variety of the Italian Marrow type with small, attractive, vividly dark green fruit. Delicious when used in the immature stage. The brilliant contrast between the dark green skin and pure white flesh is very appealing. Bush vine habit.

**FRUIT**—About 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter when mature; should be harvested for use when about 6 inches long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Fruit cylindrical, smooth, entire surface a very dark green.

**FLESH**—White, fiberless, crisp, smooth, of fine quality and flavor.





Squash, Cocozelle Long

**60 HMS****ZUCCHINI GRAY**

Another variety of the Italian Marrow type and similar to Zucchini Black except fruit are slightly smaller and mottled green, giving a grayish appearance. Use when young and tender.

**FRUIT**—12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter when mature, almost cylindrical. Medium green mottled with light grayish green.

**FLESH**—Solid, with fine texture and appealing flavor.

**FALL and WINTER***Cucurbita maxima***105 MS****BUTTERCUP**

A well flavored late variety with good keeping ability. Very good for baking. Running vine habit.

**FRUIT**—4 inches deep and 7 inches in diameter, weigh 3 to 4 pounds, flat-round, with rounded edges. Blossom scar unusually prominent. Color grayish-green, medium dark on lighter green.

**FLESH**—Orange colored, thick, dry, sweet, of exceptional quality.

**BUTTERNUT****HMS 80*****C. moschata***

A winter variety of fine edible quality and good production. Excellent for pie-making, boiling or baking.

**FRUIT**—8 to 10 inches long, widest diameter 4 to 5 inches, weigh  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 pounds, elongated pear shape with cylindrical neck. Skin smooth, hard, tawny buff in color. Good keeper. Seed cavity small.

**FLESH**—Rich yellow, solid, of high quality, dry, sweet, good baker.

**HUBBARD IMPROVED****HMS 103**

The standard for home, market garden, and shipping. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Fine flavor.

**FRUIT**—15 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, weigh about 13 pounds, globular in shape and tapered at both ends. Shell thick and hard, surface moderately roughened, deep green in color turning bronze-green at maturity.

**FLESH**—Orange-yellow, very thick, fine grained, dry, with fine sweet flavor.

85    HMS

**ROYAL ACORN****Mammoth Table Queen****Mammoth Acorn****Royal Acorn***C. pepo*

A truly fine squash of delicious flavor. Just the right size to be cut in half, baked, and served to two people. A profitable sort because of its earliness, high productivity, and keeping quality.

**FRUIT**—5½ inches long and 4 inches in diameter, acorn shaped, uniformly grooved and ridged. Shell thin, hard, smooth, dark green.

**FLESH**—Orange-yellow, with very pleasing, sweet flavor. Generally smooth with little fiber.

**TABLE QUEEN****HMS     75****DesMoines****Acorn**

Similar in shape and appearance to Royal Acorn, but losing out to the latter because of its smaller size.

**FRUIT**—About 4 inches by 2½ inches, acorn shaped.

**FLESH**—Orange, smooth, very flavorful.

Poiree  
Mangold

**SWISS CHARD**

Bieta  
Acelga

*Beta vulgaris var. cicla***LUCULLUS****HM     55**

The most commonly grown swiss chard. Stems and midribs are light yellowish-green. Leaves are light green, moderately crumpled, and attractive.

Tomato  
Tomate

## TOMATO

Pomodoro  
Tomate*Lycopersicon esculentum*

68 MS

(Red) BREAK O'DAY

An old variety, introduced by the USDA. Still used by some truckers and shippers for its earliness and resistance to cracking.

PLANTS—Open and spreading, with light foliage. Hardy and prolific.

FRUIT—Large, globular, smooth, fleshy, of good quality, light scarlet color. Ripens rather unevenly.

64 HMC

(Red) EARLIANA

Rather widely grown for home and early market because of its extreme earliness. Used to some extent for canning in Canada and the Northern states.

PLANTS—Medium size, open and spreading, vigorous. Bears fruit in clusters.

FRUIT—Medium sized, nearly globe shape, thick skin, bright scarlet color, rather soft. Tendency to rough fruit, especially in first cluster.

75 C

(Red) EPOCH

A new dwarf tomato variety released by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station to fill the need for a tomato adapted to mechanical harvesting. This variety is very concentrated in maturity since the plant does not develop further after the first two hands of fruit are formed. Because of the small plant size and relatively low yield, the plant population should range between 15,000 and 20,000 plants per acre (1 ft. x 2 to 3 ft.). Resistant to fusarium wilt.

PLANTS—Short, compact with a stiff, thick stem and short internodes. Foliage dark green, thick, and very wrinkled.

FRUIT—Similar to Urbana in most respects. Total solids slightly lower than Urbana but crack-resistance and color are very satisfactory.

60 HC

(Red) FIREBALL

The first early tomato, capable of producing excellent yields of very high quality fruit. Should be transplanted using young plants grown at warm temperatures, and planted close for maximum yield. May be spaced 1 to 2 feet apart in rows 3 to 5 feet apart.

PLANTS—Compact, determinate, with very sparse foliage.

FRUIT—Medium large, smooth, fully round, with attractive deep red interior color.

78 CM

(Red) GARDEN STATE IMPROVED

Popular for whole canning, juice and catsup. Somewhat similar to Rutgers but plant growth more compact and fruit slightly flatter. Matures most of its heavy crop during the early part of the bearing season. The leaves and stems have shown some ability to resist and survive late blight. (*Phytophthora infestans*).

PLANTS—Medium large and semi-determinate. Compact, bushy growth protects fruits well from the sun. Very productive.

FRUIT—Oblate, meaty, firm, scarlet red, and of fine quality. Holds well after ripening.

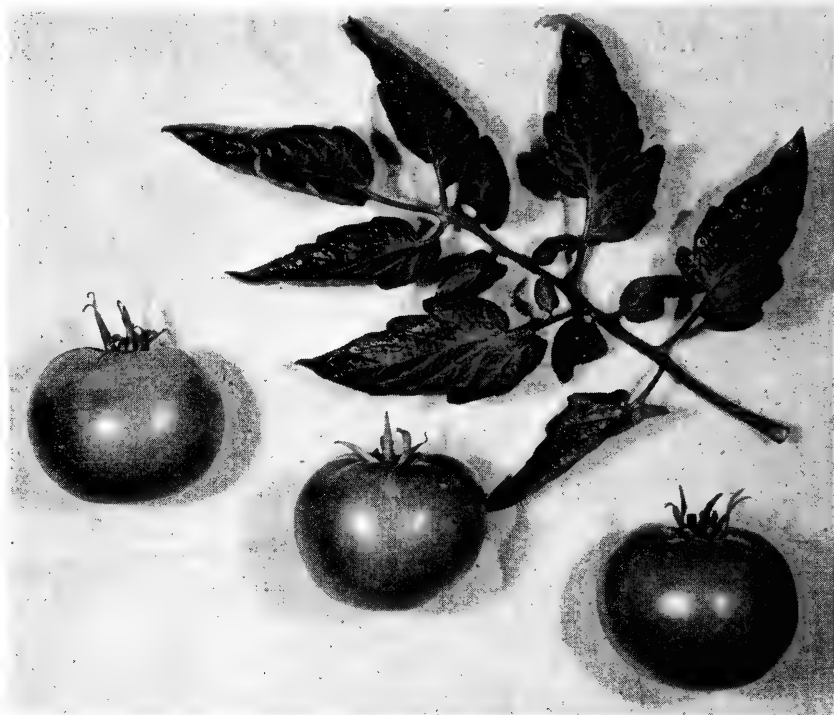
72 HC

(Red) GLAMOUR

Well liked for its earliness, crack resistance, and good color. A heavy yielder where it receives adequate moisture and fertility.

PLANTS—Medium size, with fairly good foliage cover. A very good producer.

FRUIT—Flattened globe, smooth, attractive. Mild flavor. Ripens to a very intense, uniform, bright red color.



Tomato, Garden State Improved

**GROTHENS GLOBE (Strain No. 2) (Red)****MS 66**

Important in Florida as a green-wrap shipping variety. 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than Rutgers, and will respond favorably to heavy applications of fertilizer without "bunching" or excessive vegetative growth. Similar to Break O'Day but with better color.

**PLANTS**—Medium long, fairly open, with lacy foliage, so subject to sun scald in hot, sunny weather.

**FRUIT**—Medium large, globe shaped, with solid interior which ripens slowly, retaining firmness. Bright scarlet.

**GULF STATE MARKET (Pink)****MS 77**

An excellent shipping variety, also fine for market use. Has particularly heavy skin; somewhat crack resistant.

**PLANTS**—Medium size, medium length branches, shades fruit very nicely. Hardy and strong.

**FRUIT**—Medium large, globular, solid, meaty, with small seed cells. Crimson-pink color and fine flavor.

## 76 HMS

## (Red) HOMESTEAD 2

An introduction of the Charleston Vegetable Breeding Laboratory of the USDA, reselected out of the original Homestead for greater uniformity. Extremely vigorous and practically immune to fusarium wilt.

PLANTS—Somewhat open, vigorous.

FRUIT—Similar to Rutgers but with lighter green shoulder. Holds its size well.

## 76 HMS

## (Red) HOMESTEAD 24

Another strain selected out of the original Homestead for greater uniformity. Very similar to Homestead 2.

## 75 HMSC

## (Red) INDIAN RIVER



A new introduction of the Bradenton Florida Experiment Station, developed out of a chance cross between Manalee and Manalucie. Earlier than Manalucie and possesses all of its disease resistances plus resistance to gray wall. Fruit quality, size, and smoothness are not as good as Manalucie.

PLANTS—Medium size, strong, and vigorous. Dark green leaves of medium width.

FRUIT—Attractive, globe shaped, medium size becoming rather small as the season advances.

**LARGE RED CHERRY (Red)****HMS 75**

A small fruited variety, grown primarily on stakes and used as a cocktail tomato.

**PLANTS**—Medium large, spreading, very prolific with heavy bright green foliage.

**FRUIT**—Bright scarlet, round, similar to a large cherry in size, smooth and globular, two to three locules, borne in large clusters.

**MANALUCIE (Red)****HMSC 82**

A new variety with fine eating and shipping quality and attractive appearance, introduced by the Gulf Coast Experiment Station, Bradenton, Florida. Resistant to fusarium wilt, gray leaf spot, leafmold, with some tolerance of early blight, black spot and nematodes.

**PLANTS**—Medium long, semi-erect, strong stemmed; dense, dark green foliage provides ample sun protection. Vigorous, very productive.

**FRUIT**—Large, nearly round, slightly deeper than broad, smooth at the shoulder, fairly resistant to cracking; thick walled, firm, meaty, deep red with excellent flavor. Stem scar is small, and fruit dehisce readily at mature green stage but not at full maturity.



## 75 HMSC

## (Red) MARGLOBE

Twenty-five years ago the late Dr. Fred J. Pritchard of the USDA introduced this still popular variety. Marglobe was the first variety to possess fine commercial qualities and tolerance to fusarium wilt and nailhead rust. It was used by plant breeders to impart the qualities of size, globe shape, thick flesh walls, mild flavor, good red color, and tolerance to wilt to many subsequent varieties. Does best on fertile soils with ample moisture. Under less favorable conditions fruit size may run small.

**PLANTS**—Medium long with heavy dark green foliage which shades fruit well. Vigorous.

**FRUIT**—Globe shaped, thick skinned, smooth, and solid. Deep scarlet color and delicious mild flavor. Subject to radial cracking.

## 78 HMSC

## (Red) MARION

A new Rutgers type tomato developed by Drs. Epps and Sitterly of the Clemson College Truck Experiment Station for resistance to fusarium wilt and gray leaf spot, and tolerance to late blight. Marion (formerly STEP 280) was rated best of nine varieties in the replicated STEP trials of the Southern experiment stations in 1958 and 1959.

**PLANTS**—Indeterminate, with cover similar to Rutgers and heavier than Homestead. Very productive.

**FRUIT**—Large, smooth, deep ovate. Similar to Rutgers in size and color.

## 80 C

## (Red) No. 146

Developed by Campbell Soup Company for the manufacture of tomato products. Resistant to fusarium wilt and gray leaf spot, and shows some tolerance to cracking. Very productive.

**PLANTS**—Large, indeterminate, semi-spreading with good cover.

**FRUIT**—Large, deep oblate, with very good color and prominent vascular bundles.

## 90 HM

## (Pink) OXHEART

Entirely different from any other tomato. Fruit has a novel heart shape that makes it a special attraction for home and market gardeners.

**PLANTS**—Rather large, hardy, fairly productive. Very late.

**FRUIT**—Exceptionally large, heart shaped, very solid, somewhat rough, meaty, pink, with distinct appealing flavor. Small cells.

## 75 HMSC

## (Pink) PINKSHIPPER

An excellent pink tomato developed by Wm. S. Porte, USDA, Beltsville for home garden, market or shipping. Productive and highly resistant to fusarium wilt.

**PLANTS**—Very large, indeterminate, upright, with very good cover.

**FRUIT**—Large, deep oblate to globular, smooth, excellent pink color.

**PONDEROSA (Pink)****H 36****Brimmer  
Beefsteak**

A late, large fruited variety that has become a favorite in the home garden.

**PLANTS**—Large, coarse, spreading, medium green foliage with fine leaflets. Poor coverage.

**FRUIT**—Extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular, with small cells and very few seeds. Especially liked for its thick, meaty flesh and mild flavor. Color purplish-pink.

**PURDUE 1361 (Red)****C 80**

Developed at Purdue University as an improved Rutgers type for canning. Has tolerance to fusarium wilt similar to Rutgers and is somewhat more resistant to cracking.

**PLANTS**—Large, indeterminate, semi-upright, with very good cover.

**FRUIT**—Medium large, deep oblate, smooth. Core is relatively small and flesh is firm, holding its shape well after processing. Very good exterior and interior color.

**ROMA (Red)****C 75**

A new Italian type tomato with high resistance to fusarium wilt developed at the USDA Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland. An excellent variety for paste, which is used by many canners to intensify the color of juice and catsup.

**PLANTS**—Medium sized, upright, with very good foliage and coverage; medium large, very dark green leaves.

**FRUIT**—Medium size, oval shape, wider at blossom end. Very firm, and meaty outer and inner walls, with no internal cavity. Color very deep scarlet.

## 80 HMSC

## (Red) RUTGERS

Widely used in most growing areas for local market, shipping and canning. Also a popular garden sort. Total acreage greater than any other variety. Bred by Professor L. G. Schermerhorn of the New Jersey Experiment Station. Our strain is carefully selected and maintained for size, smoothness and uniformity. Shows slight tolerance to fusarium wilt.

**PLANTS**—Medium large, with dense, dark green foliage which protects fruit well. Vigorous, and productive over a long period.

**FRUIT**—Large, smooth, globe shaped, thick interior and exterior flesh walls, with deep scarlet color ripening from the interior.

## 78 HMSC

## (Red) RUTGERS 8828



An outstanding strain of Rutgers developed from a selection made in a seed field in 1948 and reselected on the Corneli breeding farm. A little earlier than regular Rutgers, more productive, and with somewhat smoother and larger fruit.

## 68 HMC

## (Red) SIOUX

## Early Red

Developed by Professor H. O. Werner, University of Nebraska, this early variety possesses the uniform color gene. Unripe fruits show a characteristic uniform whitish green color ripening to deep scarlet. It fruits well in soils of high nitrogen content where there is danger of excessive growth in some varieties, and also in Northern areas and at higher elevations.

**PLANTS**—Medium size, somewhat open, with foliage of medium texture and density. Very productive.

**FRUIT**—Medium size, almost globe shaped, firm flesh, thick walls, scarlet color inside and out.

**SUNRAY (Yellow)****H 72**

Introduced by the USDA. Fruit and plant characters similar to Golden Jubilee, but Sunray carries near-immunity to fusarium wilt.

**PLANTS**—Compact, indeterminate, heavy foliage, sturdy.

**FRUIT**—Deep oblate with smooth shoulder, relatively heavy fruit walls, small seed cavity, golden orange with pink cast. Notable for the absence of acid flavor, which is held to be an advantage by some and a disadvantage by others.

**URBANA (Red)****HMSC 75**

An extremely promising new tomato selected by Cornell technicians at our St. Louis breeding farm out of parent stocks bred by Professor W. A. Huelsen of the University of Illinois. Extensive trials all over the country and commercial plantings now in the thousands of acres have shown it to be outstanding for productivity, absence of cracking and blossom end rot, and remarkable uniformity of fruit size and shape. Wilt tolerance somewhat better than Rutgers. Outyielded all other tomatoes three years in a row in the STEP trials of Southern experiment stations. Cannerymen are finding Urbana very profitable since yields of usable fruit are very high, reducing sorting costs by as much as 50% compared to Rutgers. *All America Selections Honorable Mention 1951.*

**PLANTS**—Compact, bushy, with many short branches. Spread is limited to about 24 to 36 inches, permitting closer spacing if desired. Provides good foliage protection for fruits and bears heavily.

**FRUIT**—Medium size (slightly smaller than Rutgers), smooth globe shape; extremely uniform in both size and shape. Flesh firm with thick walls and small seed cavity. Ripens from inside outward. Rich scarlet color outside and inside. For canning, 4 fruit fit nicely in a 303 can; also, the color is rated very highly for juice and catsup.

## 75 HMSC

## (Red) TECUMSEH

A recent introduction of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. Similar to Urbana from which it was developed, but practically immune to fusarium wilt.

Navet  
Speiseruben

## TURNIP

Rapa  
Nabo*Brassica rapa*

## 55 HMSC

## PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE



By far the most widely used turnip. Its popularity is well deserved, for it is adapted to most growing areas and is a productive, fairly early variety, with attractive roots of fine eating quality. Even the tops are used extensively for fresh greens or for processing.

**TOPS**—Medium large, erect, compact, dark green, fine flavored, and moderately cut leaved.

**ROOT**—3 to 5 inches in diameter, globe-shaped, clean and smooth, with small tap root. Upper portion bright reddish-purple, pure white below. Flesh white, fine textured, and tender, with delicate sweet flavor.

## 42 HC

SEVEN TOP  
Southern Prize

This foliage turnip is grown only for the greens. Noted for its extreme winter hardiness and abundance of good quality leaves. Young plants provide the best greens; from old plants, use the numerous young, tender, leafy shoots.

**TOPS**—Quite spreading. Older leaves require careful washing to remove sand and soil.

**ROOT**—Not edible. Slender, woody, and very tough.

## SHOGGIN

HMC 42



A south Idaho seed field of Shogoin turnip, in bloom.

Principally used for greens, but also produces fine quality roots. Tops are ready for greens quite early and are of a lighter green color than those of other turnips. Not attractive to aphids, because of the non-curling type of leaf growth.

**TOPS**—Large, upright, rapid growing, tender, bright green, fine flavored.

**ROOT**—Large, top shaped, entirely snowy white. Flesh white, mild, tender and sweet, becoming very pungent with age or hot weather.

## WHITE EGG

HM 50

Popular in home and market gardens either for spring or fall planting. Medium early in season and develops an attractive, egg-shaped, white root.

**TOPS**—Medium sized, erect, compact, medium green, and cut leaved.

**ROOT**—3 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, growing partly above ground. Skin smooth, thin, entirely white. Flesh white, fine textured, crisp, tender and sweet

Chou-navet  
Kohlruben**RUTABAGA or SWEDISH TURNIP**Cavolo Rapa  
Colinabo*Brassica napobrassica***90 HMS****AMERICAN PURPLE TOP**

An excellent variety for home or market garden, shipping, or for storage. A heavy producer and a good keeper. Relatively early.

**ROOT**—Large, globular, with small crown. Skin yellow all over except for purple top. Flesh tender, crisp, fine textured, sweet, and light yellow in color.

Melon d'eau  
Wassermelone**WATERMELON**Melone d'acqua  
Sandia*Citrullus vulgaris***88 S****BLACK DIAMOND**

Florida Giant

Cannonball



Popular throughout the Central West and Southern districts. Makes a vigorous vine growth and develops unusually attractive fruits. An excellent general purpose melon.

**FRUIT**—Large, slightly oval shape, usually weighing up to 50 pounds. Rind strong, very dark green with bluish bloom. Flesh bright red, slightly coarse or "grainy," with very sweet, delicate flavor. Seeds dark mottled brownish-black.

**88 S****BLACK DIAMOND YELLOW BELLY**

Essentially the same as regular Black Diamond, but this strain has a darker rind and is said by some authorities to have better quality. It is more susceptible to sunburn than regular Black Diamond. It is characterized by the yellow patch on the underside rather than the white patch seen on the original strain.

**BLACKLEE****HMS 90**

Developed by Dr. M. N. Walker of the Florida Experiment Station to fill the need for a dark skinned, long fruited variety resistant to fusarium wilt. It is prolific, uniform, and carries itself well in transit.

**FRUIT**—Medium large, blocky, cylindrical in shape, weigh up to 30 pounds. Rind dark green, thin, tough. Flesh deep red in color, fine grained, firm. Seed black.

**BLACKSTONE****S 88**

A new anthracnose resistant Cannonball type developed at the USDA Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory. It is earlier than Black Diamond and the rind runs darker in color.

**FRUIT**—Very large, but somewhat smaller than Black Diamond. The rind is very hard and dark green, possibly more susceptible to sunburn. Flesh is an attractive bright red color, medium smooth, with excellent flavor. Seed dark, stippled brownish black.

**CHARLESTON GRAY****HMS 90**

This is in our opinion the finest watermelon variety currently available, for all-round use. It is a very prolific yielder, ships extremely well, and has excellent eating quality. Developed by Dr. C. F. Andrus of the USDA Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory. It is resistant to fusarium wilt and to races 1 and 3 of anthracnose, but susceptible to race 2 of anthracnose (as are all other commercially available watermelons today). Resistant to sunburn.

**FRUIT**—Medium large, long, weighing 25 to 35 pounds. Rind very light green, finely netted, not too thick but very hard. Flesh is bright red, firm, smooth and fine textured, and sweet. Seeds black-brown.



## 90 HMS

## CONGO

An anthracnose resistant variety that is still popular but is losing ground to Charleston Gray in commercial areas. Yields well and makes attractive fruits, but under certain conditions seems highly susceptible to blossom-end rot. As with Charleston Gray, Congo is resistant only to races 1 and 3 of anthracnose, not to race 2. *All America Selections Bronze Medal 1949.*

**FRUIT**—Large, long, weighing up to 50 pounds. Sometimes a little irregular in shape. Rind has dark black-green stripes on a medium green background. Flesh is solid, crisp, and sweet. Good table quality. Seeds light tan with dark brown edge.

## 85 HMS

## DIXIE QUEEN W.R.



A splendid melon with many superb qualities. Excellent for market or home garden. It matures to an ideal size and produces an unusually large number of fruits per vine. This strain is called wilt resistant to distinguish it from an earlier, non-resistant strain. However, its resistance is not as high as that of some other varieties.

**FRUIT**—Almost round with squarish ends, weighing about 30 pounds. Thin, tough rind, light green in color with dark green stripes. Flesh rich scarlet colored, fine grained, tender and sweet. Seeds white and small, only slightly larger than the original Dixie Queen.

**GARRISONIAN****HMS 95**

A joint introduction of the USDA Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory and the Clemson Agricultural Experiment Station. It resembles the old Garrison in size, shape, color, and eating quality. The most important differences are that Garrisonian has a harder rind so that it ships better, and it is resistant to races 1 and 3 of anthracnose.

**FRUIT**—Large, often weighing about 40 pounds. Rind greenish white with dark green stripes. Flesh is very bright red, fine textured, and quite sweet. Seeds mostly white but have darker tips than those of Garrison.

**GOLDEN HONEY****H 85****Long Luscious**

The leading yellow fleshed variety. A novelty melon used almost entirely by home gardeners.

**FRUIT**—Large and long, with light green rind and darker green stripes. Flesh is yellow and of fairly good eating quality. Seeds creamy white.

**KLECKLEY SWEET****HM 85****Wondermelon  
Monte Cristo**

This variety has excellent quality. Its widespread use for many years shows what a favorite it has become, especially for local use.

**FRUIT**—Large, cylindrical, weighing up to 35 pounds. Rind deep, dark green in color, thin and brittle. Flesh brilliant red, fine grained, crisp, tender, extremely sweet, with large heart. Not adapted to shipping. Seeds white.

**STONE MOUNTAIN****HS 90****Dixie Belle**

A good main crop variety for shipping long distances. Very prolific and adapted to adverse growing conditions.

**FRUIT**—Very large, broad oval to almost round, with blocky ends, weighing up to 50 pounds. Rind dark green, hard and tough. Flesh bright scarlet, tender and sweet, with massive heart. Seeds white with black tips.

75 HMS

SUGAR BABY



Currently the best quality icebox type watermelon available. Now being used extensively for shipping where this type of melon is desired, and also quite popular in home gardens.

**FRUIT**—Round, about 8 inches in diameter, with a very hard thin rind. Rind color is medium dark green with darker stripes. Flesh is smooth and sweet. Seeds quite small, dark brown mottled with black.

### NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT VARIOUS SPACINGS

Distances Apart	Number Plants Per Acre	Distances Apart	Number Plants Per Acre	Distances Apart	Number Plants Per Acre
12 in. x 6 in.	87,120	30 in. x 20 in.	10,454	48 in. x 12 in.	10,890
12 in. x 12 in.	43,560	30 in. x 24 in.	8,712	48 in. x 18 in.	7,790
18 in. x 6 in.	58,000	30 in. x 30 in.	6,970	48 in. x 24 in.	5,445
20 in. x 15 in.	20,912	36 in. x 6 in.	29,000	48 in. x 30 in.	4,356
24 in. x 4 in.	65,340	36 in. x 12 in.	14,520	48 in. x 36 in.	3,630
24 in. x 6 in.	43,560	36 in. x 15 in.	11,600	48 in. x 48 in.	2,723
24 in. x 12 in.	21,780	36 in. x 18 in.	9,680	60 in. x 36 in.	2,901
24 in. x 15 in.	17,420	36 in. x 24 in.	7,260	60 in. x 48 in.	2,178
24 in. x 18 in.	15,520	36 in. x 36 in.	4,840	60 in. x 60 in.	1,743
24 in. x 24 in.	10,890	42 in. x 6 in.	24,900	96 in. x 36 in.	1,815
30 in. x 4 in.	52,292	42 in. x 12 in.	12,446	96 in. x 96 in.	680
30 in. x 6 in.	34,848	42 in. x 24 in.	6,223	10 ft. x 10 ft.	435
30 in. x 12 in.	17,424	42 in. x 36 in.	4,148	12 ft. x 12 ft.	302
30 in. x 18 in.	11,600				

## SEEDING RATES FOR SNAP BEANS

William Hollis

Dept. of Hort. University of Maryland

*The Pounds of Snap Bean Seed Per Acre Required to Obtain Six Plants Per Foot as Determined by the Average Number of Seed Per Pound and Percent Germination.*

Avg. No. of		Percent Germination								
Seed Per Lb.	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	
1000	87	92	96	100	105	109	113	118	122	
1020	85	90	94	98	103	107	111	115	120	
1040	84	88	92	96	101	105	109	113	117	
1060	82	86	90	95	99	103	107	111	115	
1080	81	85	89	93	97	101	105	109	113	
1100	79	83	87	91	95	99	103	107	111	
1120	78	82	86	90	93	97	101	105	109	
1140	76	80	84	88	92	95	99	103	107	
1160	75	79	83	86	90	94	98	101	105	
1180	74	78	81	85	89	92	96	100	103	
1200	73	76	80	84	87	91	94	98	102	
1220	71	75	79	82	86	89	93	96	100	
1240	70	74	77	81	84	88	91	95	98	
1260	69	73	76	79	83	86	90	93	97	
1280	68	71	75	78	82	85	89	92	95	
1300	67	70	74	77	80	84	87	90	94	
1320	66	69	73	76	79	83	86	89	92	
1340	65	68	72	75	78	81	85	88	91	
1360	64	67	71	74	77	80	83	86	90	
1380	63	66	69	73	76	79	82	85	88	
1400	62	65	68	72	75	78	81	84	87	
1420	61	65	68	71	74	77	80	83	86	
1440	60	64	67	70	73	76	79	82	85	
1460	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	
1480	59	62	65	68	71	74	77	80	83	
1500	58	61	64	67	70	73	76	78	81	
1520	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	77	80	
1540	57	59	62	65	68	71	74	76	79	
1560	56	59	61	64	67	70	73	75	78	
1580	55	58	61	63	66	69	72	74	77	
1600	54	57	60	63	65	68	71	73	76	
1620	54	57	59	62	65	67	70	73	75	
1640	53	56	58	61	64	66	69	72	74	
1660	52	55	58	60	63	65	68	71	74	
1680	52	55	57	60	62	65	68	70	73	
1700	51	54	56	59	61	64	67	69	72	
1720	51	53	56	58	61	63	66	68	71	
1740	50	53	55	58	60	63	65	68	70	
1760	49	52	54	57	59	62	64	67	69	
1780	49	51	54	56	59	61	64	66	69	
1800	48	51	53	56	58	61	63	65	68	
1820	48	50	53	55	58	60	62	65	67	
1840	47	50	52	54	57	59	62	64	66	

Above rates for rows spaced 3 feet apart.

For seeding rates giving 7 plants per foot multiply above rates by 1.17

For seeding rates giving 8 plants per foot multiply above rates by 1.34

For seeding rates giving 9 plants per foot multiply above rates by 1.51

# FLOWER VARIETIES AND THEIR USES

Varieties are Annuals unless marked "B" for Biennial or "P" for Perennial

## KEY TO SYMBOLS

- |                          |                      |                 |                          |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1—Excellent for Borders. | 3—High (Background). | 5—Rock Gardens. | 7—Excellent Cut Flowers. |
| 2—Climbers.              | 4—Mass Colors.       | 6—Semi-Shade.   | 8—Window or Porch Boxes. |

## PERIODS OF BLOOM

A—Early

B—Mid-Season

C—Late

VARIETY	Syms.	Blm.	Hght. in Ft.	VARIETY	Syms.	Blm.	Hght. in Ft.
Ageratum Mexicanum, Blue Perf.	1-5	B-C	1½	Moonflower, White Sweet Scented	2	B-C	15
Alyssum Compactum, Little Gem	1-5-6	B-C	½	Morning Glory, Common Mx.	2	B-C	12
Alyssum Compactum, Violet Queen	1-5-6	B-C	½	Morning Glory, Ipomea, Heavenly Blue	2	B-C	12
Aster, Imp. Crego Mixed	4-7	C	2	Morning Glory, Ipomea, Scarlet O'Hara	2	B-C	12
Bachelor's Button or Cornfl. Dbl. Mx.	4-7	A-B	2	Morning Glory, Ipomea, Pearly Gates	2	B-C	12
Balsam, Camelia Flowered Mx.	6-7	B	1½	Nasturtium, Gleam Hybrids Mx.	1-4-7	B-C	12
Calendula, Double Mixed	4-7	A-B	1½	Nasturtium, Golden Gleam	1-4-7	B-C	1½-3
Calliopsis Bicolor, Tall Mx.	3-7	A-B	1½	Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam	1-4-7	B-C	1½-3
Candytuft Umbellata, Annual Mx.	5-7	A	1	Nasturtium, Single Tall Mx.	2-7	B-C	1½-3
Canterbury Bells, Cornelis' Prize Mixed (B)	3-7	A-B	2	Pansy, Giants Mixed (B)	1-4-5	A-B	2
Cardinal Climber	2	B-C	12	Petunia, Nana Compacta Mixed	4-8	B-C	½
Carnation, Dbl. Marguerite Mixed	4-7	B-C	1	Petunia, Rosy Morn	4-8	B-C	2
Chrysanthemum, Annual Mixed	4-7	B-C	1½	Petunia, Alderman	4-8	B-C	1½
Cockscomb, Celosia Cristata Dw. Mx.	1-4-5	B-C	1	Petunia, Howard's Star	4-8	B-C	1½
Columbine or Aquilegia, Long Spurred Hyb. Mixed (P)	5-7	A-B	1½	Petunia, Velvety Red	4-8	B-C	2
Coreopsis Grand., Mayfield Giant (P)	3-7	A-B	2½	Phlox Drummondii Grand. Mx.	1-4-7	B-C	1
Cosmos, Sensation Mixed	3-7	B-C	3	Pinks, Corneli's Special Mixture	1-5-7	B-C	1
Cosmos, Klondyke Orange Flare	3-7	B-C	3	Poppy, Calif. Mx.	4	A-B	1
Cynoglossum, Chinese For- Get-Me-Not Blue	5-6	R-C	1½	Poppy, Dbl. Shirley Mx.	4	A-B	1½
Cypress Vine	2	C	12	Poppy, Oriental (P)	4	A	1½
Daisy, African Mixed	1-5-7	B-C	1	Portulaca, Rose Moss Dbl. Mx.	1-4-5	A-B-C	½
Daisy, Shasta Alaska White (P)	1-7	A-B	1	Ricinus, Castor Bean	3	C	1½
Delphinium, Gold Medal Hyb. Mx. (P)	3-7	B-C	4½	Salvia Splendens, Bonfire	1-4-5	C	1½
Four O'Clocks, Marvel of Peru Mx.	3-4	B-C	3	Scabiosa Grand., Dbl. Hyb. Mx.	4-7	B	2
Foxglove, Digitalis, The Shirley Mx. (B)	3-6	A-B	2½	Snapdragon, Giant Mixed	4-7	B-C	2
Gaillardia, Annual Mixed	6-7	A-B-C	1½	Sunflower, Double Yellow	3	B	5
Gourds, Mixed	2	C	12	Sweet Peas, Cornell's Special Mx.	2	B	5
Gypsophila, Elegans, Covent Garden White	3-7	B-C	1½	Sweet Sultan, Giant Mx.	4-7	A-B	2
Helichrysum Monstrosum, Strawflwr. Mx.	3-7	C	3	Sweet William, Dbl. Mx. (B)	4-6-7	A-B	2
Hollyhock, Double Mx. (P)	3-4	B	4	Verbena, Mixed	4-5-8	B-C	½
Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mx.	6-7	A-B	½	Vinca, Rosea Mixed	1-4	B-C	½
Linaria, Fairy Bouquet Mx.	4-5-7	B	3	Zinnia, Fantasy Mixed	4-7	B-C	2
Marigold, Tall African Mx.	3-4-7	B-C	2	Zinnia, Lilliput Mixed	4-7	B-C	1½
Marigold, Chrysanthemum Fig. Mx.	3-4-7	B-C	2½	Zinnia, Crown of Gold Mx.— Special Mixture of Rich Pastel Colors	4-7	B-C	2
Marigold, Dwarf French Dbl. Harmony Mx.	1-4-5	B-C	2	Zinnia, California Giant, Mx.	4-7	B-C	2
Mexican Fire Bush-Kochia Childsli	3-6	A-B-C	1½	Zinnia, Calif. Giant, Scarlet King	4-7	B-C	2
				Zinnia, Calif. Giant, Enchantress (Rose Pink)	4-7	B-C	2
				Zinnia, Calif. Giant, Daffodil (Canary Yellow)	4-7	B-C	2
				Zinnia, Calif. Giant, Violet Queen (Deep Purple)	4-7	B-C	2
				Rock Garden Mixture	5	A-B-C	....
				Fairyland Garden Mixture	....	A-B-C	....

## VEGETABLE CROPS PLANTING CHART

KIND	Seeds for 100 ft. row	Seed for 1 Acre	Distance between Rows		Plants apart in rows	Depth of planting	Time of planting in open ground		Ready for use from date of seeding
			Horse Cultivation	Hand Cultivation			South	North	
Asparagus, seed	1 oz.	5 lbs.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	3 in.	1 in.	Autumn or early spring	Early spring	1 or 2 yr. (plants 2 years)
Asparagus, root	66 roots	1 lb.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	18 in.	2 in.	Autumn or early spring	Early spring	42 to 75 days
Beans, dwarf	1 lb.	6,000	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	65 to 90 days
Beans, pole	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	45 to 60 days
Beet (and Swiss Chard)	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	90 to 120 days
Beet, Mangel & Sugar	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 120 days
Broccoli	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 120 days
Broccoli Sprouts	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	75 days
Cabbage	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	90 to 110 days
Cabbage, Chinese	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	110 to 120 days
Cabbage, early	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	55 to 80 days
Cabbage, late	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	120 to 150 days
Cantaloupe	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 120 days
Carrot	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	60 days
Cauliflower	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	55 to 90 days
Celery	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	123 to 140 days
Chicory	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 days
Chicory, Witloof	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	50 to 70 days
Chicory, Mangel	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	120 to 150 days
Collards	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 120 days
Corn Salad	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	55 to 90 days
Corn, sweet	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	60 to 70 days
Cress, water	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	123 to 140 days
Cucumber	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 days
Endive	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	50 to 70 days
Endive or Borecole	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	120 to 150 days
Kale or Borecole	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	60 to 90 days
Leek	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	123 to 140 days
Lettuce	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	60 to 90 days
Mustard	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	123 to 140 days
Okra	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	80 days
Onion, seed	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	130 to 150 days
Onion, sets	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 120 days
Onion seed for sets	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	123 to 140 days
Parsnip	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 120 days
Peas	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	45 to 75 days
Peas, Crowder	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 110 days
Pepper	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	130 to 150 days
Pumpkin	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	75 to 90 days
Radish	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	20 to 75 days
Rhubarb, seed	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	1 or 2 yr. (plants 2 or 3 years)
Rhubarb, roots	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	90 to 120 days
Salsifia	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	123 to 140 days
Salsifia, roots	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	45 to 75 days
Sor Beans, Vegetable	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	65 to 70 days
Squash, summer	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	125 to 150 days
Squash, winter	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	125 to 150 days
Tomato	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	45 to 90 days
Turnip	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	45 to 90 days
Turnip, for greens	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 130 days
Watermelon	1 lb.	1,200	1200 3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	100 to 130 days

The number of seeds per pound varies widely between varieties and lots of same species, but figures given are approximately average





SEEDS  
SINCE  
1845